The Globe.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, Publishers. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1867. NO. 48.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
Three months.....60

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 Insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
One square, (10 lines,) or less	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50
Two squares,	1 50	2 00	3 00
Three squares,	2 25	3 00	4 50

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
One square, or less,	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
Two squares,	6 00	9 00	15 00
Three squares,	8 00	12 00	20 00
Four squares,	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column,	15 00	20 00	30 00
One column,	20 00	35 00	60 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$2 50
Auditors' Notices.....2 00
Estray, or other short Notices.....1 50

☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are reasonably low.

AQUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It over comes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick-room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street.—Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of N. York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It heals rapidly, and left very little scar.

CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Philada."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, sparins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere. E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby-complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any Druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes darken and injure the hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hair Dressing. Price 50 cents and $1,00. Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

July11, 1866-eowly

☞All the above articles for sale by JOHN READ and S. S. SMITH, Huntingdon, Penna.

Gratuitous Advertisements.

[*The following Cards are published gratuitously. Merchants and business men generally who advertise liberally in the columns of* THE GLOBE *for six months or longer, will have their Cards inserted here during the continuance of their advertisement. Otherwise, special Business Cards inserted at the usual rates.*]

JOHNSTON & WATTSON, Merchants, Main st., east of Washington Hotel, Huntingdon

GLAZIER & BRO., Retail Merchants, Washington st., near the jail, Huntingdon.

DR. WM. BREWSTER, Huntingdon. [Cures by Electropathy.]

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

DONNELL & KLINE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. GREENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES SIMPSON, Iron Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

M'CAHAN & SON, proprietors of Juniata Steam Pearl Mill, Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JAMES HIGGENS, Manufacturer of Furniture and Cabinet Ware, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. WISE, Manufacturer of Furniture, &c., Huntingdon. Undertaking attended to

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

GEO. SHAEFFER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Huntingdon.

Z. YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

ROHM & MILLER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Huntingdon.

WM. MARCH & BRO. Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON, Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. Huntingdon

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

☞For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. R. R. WIESTLING most respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
Office that of the late Dr. Snare. mch13-1y*

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden on Hill street. apl0,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '65.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Franklin House in the old bank building, Hill street, Huntingdon. April 10, 1866.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Huntingdon county and the traveling public generally that they have leased the Washington House on the corner of Hill and Charles street, in the borough of Huntingdon, and are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. Will be pleased to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

LETTERMAN & PETERS.

May 1, '67-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

THE subscribers having leased this Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. McNulty, are prepared to accommodate strangers, travelers, and citizens in good style. Every effort shall be made on our part to make all who stop with us feel at home. AULTZ & FEE,
may2,1866 Proprietors.

MORRISON HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa.

I HAVE purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

☞I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.
May 16, 1866-tf.

WM. B. ZIEGLER, AGENT OF THE

Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company.

Huntingdon, May 8, 1867-6m

A. C. CLARKE, AGENT, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

SEGARS & TOBACCO,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Next door to the Franklin House, in the Diamond. *Country trade supplied.* apl7'67

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AARON STEWARD, WATCHMAKER, Successor to Geo. W. Swartz, has opened at his old stand on Hill street, opposite Brown's hardware store, a stock of all kinds of goods belonging to the trade.

Watch and Clock Repairing promptly attended to by practical workmen.

Huntingdon, April 10-6m

K. ALLEN LOVELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Military and other claims of soldiers and their heirs against the State or Government collected without delay.
OFFICE—In the Brick Row, opposite the Court House jan.1.1867

MILTON S. LYTLE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW,* HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government collected without delay. se12'66

R. McMURTRIE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

Office on Hill street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention will be given to the prosecution of the claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs, against the Government. au22,1866

J. W. MATTERN. WILLIAM A. SIPE.

MATTERN & SIPE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND *LICENSED CLAIM AGENTS,* HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street.

Soldiers Claims against the Government for Back Pay Bounty, Widows' and Invalids' Pensions attended to with great care and promptness. my29-1y

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILEY

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as *ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.*

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted. May 17, 1865-tf.

AGENCY, FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS, Attorney at Law, Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1866.

JOHN BARE, W. H. WOODS, F. M. BARE, W. F. M'LAUGHLIN

JOHN BARE, & CO., Bankers, Huntingdon, Pa.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers & others. Interest allowed on Deposits. All kinds of Securities, bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities. Collections made on all points.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return with interest.
Oct. 17, 1866-tf.

HAMS. HAMS.

Plain and canvas sugar cured Hams—the best in market—whole or sliced, for sale at

Lewis' Family Grocery.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

CASSIMERES.—A choice lot of Black and fancy Cassimeres at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO wholesale and retail, at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON ARE selling off at greatly reduced prices.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CURIOUS MEDLEY.

By the lake where drooped the willow,
Row, vassals, row!
I want to be an angel,
And jump Jim Crow.

An old crow sat on a hickory limb,
None named him but to praise;
Let me kiss him for his mother,
For he smells of Schweitzer kase.

The minstrel to the war has gone,
With the banjo on his knee;
He woke to hear the sentries shriek,
There's a light in the window for thee.

A frog he would a wooing go,
His hair was curled to kill;
He used to wear an old gray coat,
And the sword of Bunker Hill.

Oft in the stilly night,
Make way for liberty! he cried,
I won't go home till morning,
With Peggy by my side.

I am dying, Egypt, dying,
Susannah don't you cry;
Know how sublime a thing it is
To brush away the blue-tailed fly.

The boy stood on the burning deck,
With his baggage checked for Troy,
One of the few immortal names,
His name was Pat Malloy.

Mary had a little lamb,
He could a tale unfold,
He had no teeth for to eat a corn cake,
And his spectacles were gold.

Lay on, lay on, Macduff,
Man wants but little here below,
And I'm to be Queen of the May,
So kiss me quick and let me go!

DEVELOPMENTS!

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1867.

EDS. PHILADA. INQUIRER:—Since the adjournment of the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1867, the public press has denounced it as venal and corrupt.

To the astonishment of the people, it appears that laws were privately enacted, of which no notice was taken in the newspapers of the day at the time of their passage. To the equal astonishment of some members of the Legislature, laws were made, of which they know absolutely nothing until long after the adjournment.

These things seem to require an explanation. As the agent of a newspaper at Harrisburg during the session, allow me to make that explanation in distinct and explicit terms. It has never been so opportune as at the present time, when honorable men throughout the State are endeavoring to find a remedy for legislative corruption.

The sessson of 1867 opened without the discussion of any measure of particular importance, except the Free Railroad law. No rival corporations were in the field to urge "special" legislation. Every appearance indicated a dull winter.

If it be true that many members had spent large sums in securing their nomination and election, their prospects at that time of obtaining a return must have looked gloomy. Yet one recourse appeared to be left. If the people would not seek the law makers, the law makers could seek the people.

Forthwith ingenious men devised a plausible system of making business. They appointed committees with varied powers. In jocular legislative circles they were called "smelling committees." The ostensible object of their appointment was always "to ascertain if such or such evil existed, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report, &c." Armed with this authority, they went out into the State from Erie to the Delaware. They investigated the greatest variety of subjects, from the private books of a well known capitalist to the price of oil on Sugar Creek. To prominent railroad managers they came like hawks upon a brood of chickens. Each committee resolved itself into one great mark of interrogation, and placed its formidable "why, how, when and where" before the victim, who tremblingly obeyed its demands as the great seal of the Commonwealth, with "Virtue, Liberty and Independence" blazoned upon it, was thrust before his eyes. These peregrinating, investigating, fragmentary, legislative excursionists had all of their expenses paid by the State. What good thing did they do?

If they were really appointed for any legitimate purpose, *they never once achieved it.* If they found any evil it still exists, for *in no single case did they ever remedy it.* If they were designed to secure good legislation on any subject, *they never succeeded in the effort.* They were of no possible use to the people, whatever benefit may have accrued to the committees,

This was one form of legislation that was more than equivocal. There was another equally bad, if not worse. Many members became speculators. Although originally sent by the people, to enact equal laws for all, they no sooner took their seats than they devised special bills, with their own friends, relatives and acquaintances named therein as incorporators. These bills were for many purposes, from the establishments of gold and silver mining companies, without enough land to bury a gold dollar, to the construction of immense railroads, without enough capital to buy one rail. The legislators of a great Commonwealth thus became law jobbers, with a stock on hand of charters to accommodate the market. It can readily be perceived that an act in which perhaps a dozen members were interested, was almost certain to be successfully passed. Not unfrequently these speculative laws (whether intrinsically or not) interfered with the vested rights of other parties, and became injurious to enterprises in which honorable men had expended years of toil and large amounts of money.

These two illustrations of the committee system and the charter system are intended to give a correct idea of the general morality of the session of 1867, and these illustrations lead to a point about which the people know little or nothing, viz:—The manner in which laws were made.

In mercantile business, a man who signs a promisory note which binds his property, without first reading it, is adjudged to be an idiot. In ordinary social life, a man who indorses an agreement without knowing its contents, is esteemed a brave or a madman. *Yet the legislators of 1867 actually passed laws at the rate of thirty to the hour, without reading them except by their titles.* To appreciate the enormity of this transaction it must be remembered that these laws were to govern the widow and the orphan, the beggar and the capitalist, men of all religious creeds, business, interests and connections. A solemn duty, that of protecting the citizen in every right that humanity holds dear, thus degenerated into a farce. Day after day, whole pages of printed titles were enacted into laws, without the contents of the bills being read!

But this farce rendered even more ridiculous. To give a color of deliberation to the transaction, it was required in some cases that the person representing the Legislative District to which the bill (by its title) was supposed to refer should say, "All right!" Whereupon it passed. An immense majority thus delegated to some one man the exercise of all their own duty, ability and judgment. Happy era of Arcadian simplicity, when such confidence exists among men in high position, and when the utterance of just two words, by just one man, will give to a half dozen pages of unknown manuscript the majesty of a law, representing the will and controlling the actions of millions of people. Sarcastic, indeed, was the remark of a member of the House, that it would save time to pass the bills by their numbers, without the trouble of reading the titles.

This system produced its unavoidable results. Members, officers and reporters, become entangled in the maze. Nobody knew exactly what bills had passed, or what ones had fallen. The duty of the speakers and officers was merely executive, and they had neither the power or ability to resist the wishes of a majority which seemed determined to transform a deliberate body into a machine for turning out laws with lightning rapidity. To trace particular bills, and ascertain their exact condition was the labor of hours. They were numbered by thousands, and it was not uncommon for more than one hundred new ones in rough manuscript, to be introduced at a single night session. At odd times, on the special request of some member, one or more of these would be considered and hurriedly passed, no particular interest being manifested by any one in the provisions of the new law. Amendments were piled upon amendments, and in one case, eight new sections were offered to a bill as a single amendment.

Not unfrequently after some apparently trifling bill had been printed for weeks, it would be modified two or three minutes before its passage by the substitution of an entirely new bill, with new provisions. It was quite common for a measure which had passed one House in a harmless shape, to have some objectionable amendment quietly attached to it in the other branch. The English language was tortured to supply apparently harmless phrases which could afterwards be construed so as to confer immense powers. In one case a local corporation, nominally to operate in a little township, came very near being transformed into a mammoth organization, by adding the words, "and elsewhere." In another case, under cover of a city railroad in a Western village, was concealed a project to build a steam railroad anywhere in the State. The members of the Legislature of 1867 unquestionably knew that such practices were common at the very time they allowed bills to be passed by their title, under the "all right" system; yet they took no warning.

This is the way that laws were made at Harrisburg, and this is the reason why many bills escaped the attention, not only of interested parties, but of the newspaper press at the time of their passage. Does any man wonder at it?

This communication leaves much unsaid. Personalities are not needed to prove the effects of a bad system; but if any member feels aggrieved, let him ask himself whether the statements herein made are not literally true. Unless there is a reform, he and his pet projects may next year fall victims to the evil that he now indorses. The people have a right to the better administration of legislative power. To obtain this, it does not necessarily follow that they need cast away men of any particular party or class, but only select from the candidats those who have shown themselves worthy of the trust. A few such men were at Harrisburg last winter, but they were not in the majority. Such men should be cherished as tender flowers, whose purity has enabled them to bloom in a garden where good things generally die young. REPORTER.

☞"Pa, have dogs got wings?" "No, child, don't you know better than that?" "Why, pa, this paper says a big dog flew at a man and bit him."

☞An individual being asked to attend a fishwife's ball declined, because, he said, they would always be calling make-a-reel [mackerel.]

Correct Copy of the Jeff. Davis Bail Bond.

The following is the certified copy of the bail bond in the case of Jefferson Davis, with the full list of the signatures appended:

At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, held at Richmond on the first Monday of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven—Be it remembered that on this thirteenth (13th) day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, before the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, at the Courthouse in Richmond in the said district, came Jefferson Davis and acknowledged himself to owe to the United States of America in the sum of $100,000 lawful money of the said United States, and Gerrit Smith, Horace Greely, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clark, A. Welch, David K. Jackman, William B. Macfarland, R. H. Haxall, Isaac Davenport, Jr., Abraham Warwick, Gustavus A. Myers, William W. Crump, James Lyons, John A. Meredith, William H. Lyons, John Minor Botts, James Thomas, Jr., Thomas R. Price, William Allen, Benjamin Wood, Thomas W. Doswell, each of whom acknowledged himself to owe to the United States of America the sum of five thousand dollars of like lawful money. The said several sums to be made to the use of the said United States, of the goods, chattels, lands, and tenements of the said parties respectively.

The condition of this recognizance is such that if the said Jefferson Davis shall in his proper person well and truly appear at the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, to be held at Richmond in the said District, on the fourth Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, and then and there appear from day to day, and stand to abide and perform whatsoever shall be then and there ordered or adjudged in respect to him by the said Court, and not to depart from the said Court without the leave from the said Court in that behalf, first had and obtained; then the said recognizance to become void, otherwise remain in full force.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Taken and acknowledged this thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1867, in open Court, before me.

W. H. BARRY, Clerk.

GERRIT SMITH,	ABRAHAM WARWICK,
HORACE GREELEY,	GUSTAVUS A. MYERS,
CORN'S. VANDERBILT,	WILLIAM W. CRUMP,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	JAMES LYONS,
HORACE F. CLARK,	JOHN A. MEREDITH,
BENJAMIN WOOD,	WILLIAM H. LYONS,
A. WELCH,	JOHN MINOR BOTTS,
DAVID K. JACKMAN,	THOMAS W. DOSWELL,
WM. H. MACFARLAND,	JAMES THOMAS, JR.,
R. B. HAXALL,	THOMAS R. PRICE,
ISAAC DAVENPORT, JR.,	WILLIAM ALLEN.

United States Circuit Court, District of Virginia, Clerk's Office, ss.:—I do hereby certify that I have compared the forgoing copy with the original Recognizance of Jefferson Davis, now remaining on file and of record in this office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at the city of Richmond, in said District, this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

W. H. BARRY,
Clerk U. S. Circuit Court District Virginia.

Remarkable Wedding.

The Dayton *Journal* is responsible for the following story:

Tuesday morning a couple appeared in the Probate Court and demanded a marriage license. When the moment arrived for paying the fee, the man was for backing out, but the woman said he shouldn't do that, "not by any means," and she paid the license. The couple soon afterward appeared at Justice Turner's office, and the woman made known her "intentions." The unusual appearance of the "happy couple" attracted unusual attention and a large crowd was soon gathered there to see the solemn ceremonies.

When the couple were asked to stand up and face the music, the groom again tried to back water; and the bride seeing that there was no other way for it, remarked that he'd got to stand it, and there was no use talking about it. She caught hold of the doubting Thomas and squared him up before the justice, with the order for him to "sail in!" Just then the query arose as to where the fee for the tying of the hymenal knot was to come from. The man said he couldn't stand the expense. The asserted that she had paid for the license, and the man should pay for the marrying. He protested that he wouldn't, and that he'd go to Cincinnati to work. The woman caught him as he was slipping away from the matrimonial noose, threw him down on the floor, and, taking some money from his pockets, she deliberately paid the justice his fee, and then holding on to her "feller," the knot was tied in the due form. All the while the bride was munching peanuts, and when the ceremony was concluded the floor was littered with the shells. The bride saluted her husband with "Tom, you're a liar!" Congratulations to the happy couple were fairly showered down, and were characterized more for their robusticity than for their delicacy; and the bride and groom left "the presence" in a condition of jollity which foretold a boisterous honeymoon. When last seen the amiable spouse shoved her lord into the gutter at the corner of Jefferson and second streets.

LET each esteem others better than himself.

"Werdent Jeemes."

DEER GLOIBE:—I hev been so preokupied a gettin reddy to travel, and am onli awaiting a birth to commense, that I hev delaid a writin, hopin much mite okkur to maik my wisit to you on paipir welkom. It hez not a been long since I wur a resident of yure Burry, but my deer countri frend, when a man mesurs time by hiz affections, dais seam munths. Howsomever I feel putty bad, I feal as a though I hed met with sum kalamity, feal kinder as if I hed been split up sum how, and a good menny of the important peeces wuz up in or about Huntindon kounty. Doo yu no mi frend that the enjoimint of sity life air a thing very much ovir estermated, thair aint nuthin in this here livin in a sity, thair are more bricks and morter, more noise and confusion, more stores, and less *panik*, more gurls, but nun no prettier, no sir, nun what is as good lukin, nor as frank, fair, unassumin, and kindli—true thai smile butiful, (them as hez good teeth) wair short frocks—and sum ot 'em show a powerful amount of ded calf, I meen in boots, Oh! yu no I meen thai wair big shues, (I'm in a flurry fur feer I mite hev been misunderstud,) and thai talk loud, and use much diekchunary, and enny poor cus as isnt put up in stile is spoken of "as quear ereture." Now I'm a talkin of the gurls wat wun sees a brite dai atween 12 m, and 3 pe em, on Chestnut streat. And fellers wat hez lived here, and nose I'm frum the kountri, tells me thens the time to see the stiles. And the young fellers—oh yu orter see 'em, kotes broad in the koller, tite akross the sholders, tite agin the back, tite waste, and a long waste, and a short pinty tale. A feller luks in 'em like a skule boy's furst S. And the fellers wat hez the best anatomikil supporters wears the titest britches. How them fellers get inter 'em puzels me, and how thai get out of 'em. I kinder believe they never gets out of 'em. When they goes out of fachun, they will hev 'em ripped off the frames. And then thay are wairin dunkirds hats, lookin awl the world, when thai is standin still like a putty thin stalked mushroom with much stalk. And wat do yer think, I've just got one of them rigs myself, and if yer cums down soon ile lend 'em too yu, and then yu can luk like a walkin wegitable, but don't go on Market street or yu mite be tuk up.

I'm residin in Green street, it hez such a "werdent" sound. Nuthin much goin on cept the culled people, they is ridin about in the street cars, sum putty nice, sum putty trien on men wat likes to see "a plase fur evri thing and evri thing in its plase." Black is the prevalin culler among 'em, but they prefer your callin it, yel-oh. Accordin to law yer kin drink whisky frum 6 a m, to 12 m, at nite, but no longer. It air havin a good effect, men's gettin reddy now to drink erly, and often to maik up for the restrickshun on time. And on Sunday yer kant get enny, but that's gammon. Cum down—a frend of mine's got a sick relertive, and we haz promised to go see him on Sunday, and poor feller he requires stimmerlents. And we'l taist the drugs to see thai aint adulterated. And bein as he is a poor man dependin on himself for support, we put dime contribushuns in a box, havin on it, "remember the poor." Cum down. Wishing my frend in the "kure sertin" biznis plenty of custum, and deplorin "Social" wisits to Johnstown and Hollidaysburg, on akount of old skores; and wishin I. Noos N. S., was hear, I am thine own, "WERDENT JEEMES."

PARTY PREJUDICE.—A good story is told of a countryman from New York visiting Washington at the time when Mr. Van Buren was Vice President. He was a red-hot Democrat, and of course held Mr. Van Buren in the highest reverence. He sat in the circular gallery of the Senate, gazing at the Vice President with a mingled feeling of awe and State pride, when suddenly a tall and manly form appeared at the side of the hall, and beckoned to Mr. Van Buren. There was little business doing; and the Vice President, calling a senator to the chair, joined the person mentioned, when both seated themselves on the sofa, snuffing from the same box; the hand of the Vice President was laid playfully upon the other, and ever and anon a hearty laugh would escape them, showing that, whatever might be the topic, it was agreeable to both.

"Is that Mr. Calhoun with the Vice President?" said his country friend to a person near him.

"No, sir."

"Is it Mr. Benton?"

"No, sir."

"Is it General Wall?"

"No, sir."

"May I ask who it is?"

"Why, that is Mr. Clay."

"Mr. Clay!" almost shrieked the man; "and does Mr. Van Buren speak to him? Rot me if ever I vote for him again!"

And the fellow stalked from the hall, firmly believing that the country was lost.

☞On a trial for an assault, at the assizes, some years since, a medical witness, in giving his evidence, informed the court that, on examining the prosecutor, he found him suffering from a severe contusion of the integuments under the left orbit, with great extravasion of blood ecchymoais in the surrounding cerlular tissue, which was in a tumefied state. There was also considerable abrasion of the cuticle. Judge: You mean I suppose, that the man had a black eye? Witness: Yes Judge: Then why not say so at once?

☞Ladies, let your hair, teeth and complexion be false, if necessary, but let not your hoods be false: falsehoods are inexcusable.

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Temperance Topics.

THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER.

BY G. W. BUNGAY.

Out in the street with naked feet,
I saw the drunkard's little daughter;
Her tattered shawl was thin and small;
She little knew for no one taught her.

Her skin was fair, her auburn hair
Was blown about her pretty forehead.
Her sad, white face wore sorrow's trace,
And want and woe that were not borrowed.

Heart-broken child, she seldom smiled;
Hope promised her no bright to-morrow;
Or if its light flashed on her night,
Then up came darker clouds of sorrow.

She softly said: "We have no bread,
No wood to keep the fire a burning."
The child was ill; the winds so chill
Her thin, cold blood to ice was turning.

But men well fed and warmly clad,
And ladies robed in richest fashion,
Passed on the side where no one cried
To them for pity or compassion.

That long night fled, and then the light
Of rosy day in beauty shining,
Set dome and spire and roof on fire,
And shone on one beyond repining.

Asleep—alone—as cold as stone,
Where no dear parent ever sought her;
In winding-sheet of snow and sleet,
Was found the drunkard's lifeless daughter.

Brandy and Brains.

From Ohio comes a capital story, which all who love a good joke will relish, whatever they may think of teetotalism or the tricks of scurvy political mountebanks to make capital out of a pretended zeal for temperance. A teetotal lecturer led off as follows:

All of those, who in youth, acquire a habit of drinking whiskey, at forty years of age will be total abstainers, or drunkards. No one can use whisky with moderation. If there is a person in the audience before me whose own experience disproves this, let him now make it known. I will account for it, or acknowledge that I am mistaken.

A tall, large man arose, and folding his arms in a dignified manner across his breast, said distinctly:

"I offer myself as one whose own experience contradicts your statement."

"Are you a moderate drinker?" asked the Judge.

"I am."

"How long have you drank in moderation?"

"Forty years."

"And were never intoxicated?"

"Never."

"Well," remarked the Judge, scanning his subject closely from head to foot, "yours is a singular case, yet I think it is easily accounted for. I am reminded by it of a little story. A negro man, with a loaf of bread and a flask of whiskey, sat down to dine by the bank of a clear stream. In breaking the bread some of the crumbs fell into the water. These were eagerly seized and eaten by the fish. That circumstance suggested to the darkey the idea of dipping the bread in the whiskey and feeding it to them. He tried it. It worked well. Some of the fish ate of it, became drunk, and floated helplessly on the water. In this way he easily caught a number.—But in the stream was a large fish, very unlike the rest. It partook freely of the bread and whiskey, but without any perceptible effect. It was shy of every effort of the darkey to take it.

He resolved to have it at all hazards that he might learn its name and nature. He procured a net, and after much effort, caught it, carried it to a negro neighbor, and asked his opinion of the matter. The other surveyed the wonder a moment, and then said:

"Sambo, I understand dis case. Dat fish is a mullet-head. It ain't got any brains."

"In other words," said the Judge, "alcohol affects only the brain, and, of course, those having none may drink with impunity."

The storm of laughter that followed drove the forty years moderate drinker suddenly from the house.

A YEAR'S WORK OF DRAM-SELLING.—Carefully compiled statistics show that sixty thousand lives are annually destroyed by intemperance in the United States.

One hundred thousand men and women are yearly sent to prison in consequence of strong drink.

Twenty thousand children are yearly sent to the poor house for the same reason.

Three hundred murderers are another of the yearly fruits of intemperance.

Four hundred suicides follow these fearful catalogues of misery.

Two hundred thousand orphans are bequeathed each year to private and public charity.

Two hundred millions of dollars are yearly expended to produce this shocking amount of crime and misery, and as much more is lost from the same cause.—*Young Reaper.*

☞The "Fat Contributor" writes from Jackson to the Cincinnati Times of a joke played on some delegates to the Good Templars' Convention held there recently. They got into an omnibus at the depot, and told the driver to drive them to a temperance house. "All right," said he, and away he drove. He gave them a pretty long ride, and hauled up finally in front of an immense stone structure surrounded by a high wall. "What hotel is this?" inquired a delegate, eyeing the premises in a bewildered manner.—"Michigan State Prison," said the driver; "the only temperance house in Jackson." They concluded not to put up there; not if they could help it.

☞Topers should bear in mind that what they quaff from the goblet afterwards appears in the "mug."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, June 5, 1867.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, } EDITORS.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE "organ" has got itself into very deep and muddy water. When it gets out it will have seriously damaged its best friends and its party.

SOME very good Republicans and Democrats have suggested the holding of a mass county meeting to select proper persons to be voted for next fall. The honest voters of the county are getting tired of having the wool pulled over their eyes by the office seeking politicians.

WE are indebted to Hon. Louis W. Hall, Speaker of the Senate, for a copy of the General Laws of Pennsylvania, for which he has our thanks. We confess we are beginning to be a little posted as to what our Legislature done at the last session, since we have scanned its contents. There have been seventy-three General Laws passed.

☞ A number of citizens in Mifflin county, have organized a new political party called the Workingmen's Party. They set forth in their preamble that "in our opinion, both the existing political parties have become so corrupt that they have lost sight of the interest of the great mass of people," &c.—The leaven is beginning to work.

THE editor of the Portage (Wisconsin) *State Register* takes a new view of the question of Women Voting. He says that for a number of years regularly he has paid considerable sums of money for teams to haul indifferent, lazy or crippled men to the polls; and he thinks it would be decidedly preferable to get up a horse and buggy and escort young ladies to the voting places. Clearly the romance has not been taken out of that follow yet.

☞ The *Globe*, also, true to its Copperhead instincts, furnishes its readers with the rebel version of the late negro riot taken from the Richmond papers, together with a half column of falsehood, misrepresentation and sophistry, connected therewith.—*Journal & American.*

We refer our readers to the "rebel version" in question, and respectfully leave to their decision whether the New York *Herald*, from which it is extracted, is a Richmond paper, and again whether the Philadelphia *Press*, Philadelphia *Telegraph*, Pittsburg *Commercial*, and Pittsburg *Gazette*, (all of which copied the "rebel version") are Richmond papers. All the papers we have quoted are Republican, and our comments of a "half column of falsehood, misrepresentation and sophistry" are based upon the "rebel version" published in a Republican paper. We charged rabid politicians for inciting the riot, and it is nothing more than the sequel showed; for a Massachusetts politician named J. K. Haywood, was arrested for making an incendiary speech at the negro meeting, and released on $4,000 bail. It is a remarkable fact that the *Journal* has not published a more *loyal* version of the riot, nor did it condescend to give its readers the benefit of the "rebel version." We have in vain sought for a loyal version of the negro riot in the Republican papers, and we believe that we could not find a more truthful one.

TROUBLE AHEAD.—The New York *Herald*, a strong Radical paper, is not afraid to complain of the conduct of its party leaders in power. There is one thing certain, if the party in power fail to bring about a reform, other party leaders will soon be in power. The *Herald* says:

"We are in great danger. The expenses of the country are greater than it can safely bear. The machinery now employed by the Government, including the military government of the South, the Freedmen's Bureau, the army of tax gatherers, and the numerous other expedients for spending money, is four times as extensive and costly as it was before the war. We did not feel it when we were borrowing money and expending the currency, but now pay day is at hand. Legitimate business throughout the North and West is in a prostrate condition. Its vitality has been sapped by taxation. The South is not only bankrupt, but actually starving. The people everywhere are suffering from the burdens heaped upon them. Prices of food, of rents, of clothing, are increasing, and our taxes are growing higher every year. The remedy is in the hands of the people, and if they do not exercise it they have no right to complain. But if they think that we have enjoyed as much as we can afford of such luxuries, we call upon them to kick over all platforms built upon abstract dogmas, and choose servants who will act for the best interests of the country. We are on the wrong track."

The Pennsylvania State Temperance Union is about to begin its working duties. The State has been divided into the eastern, middle and western departments, each to have a traveling agent and lecturer, to effect the object of the society in earnest and perpetual efforts for the general practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. Contributions and communications to be sent to William Nicholson, Esq., resident secretary, at the office, 118 South Seventh street, Philadelphia.

How to Put Good Men in Office.

The offer made by the Loyal League of Philadelphia of $500 for the best essay on "the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office," is producing some discussion, and it is not impossible that no inconsiderable good results may come of it. One thing is certain, the wish and intention in the popular mind to work a reform in this respect have taken a deeper lodgment than ever before, and simply because the necessity is felt to be greater than ever before. In every quarter are to be found men who have deliberately determined to live on office, whether the people want them, or whether they are fit or not. The fact that such a purpose exists, is pretty good evidence of unfitness, and should be good reason, even if fitness existed, why the man who has thus determined should be rejected by the people. Few offices will pay an honest man, unless he be in some manner physically disabled for more active business, so well as to be an inducement for seeking them as a permanent employment; and when we find small offices—or offices with small salaries—actually sought for by men who in almost any other way could make four times the salary, the presumption is either that they already are so rich that pay is of but little consequence, or that they expect the pay will prove to be but a small part of what they will realize. Every day observation is fruitful of conclusions on this point; and in view of the extent to which these things have come to be systematized, the people are casting around for a remedy. The New York *Tribune*, in making reference to the Philadelphia movement, makes some suggestions of a practical character, as follows:

These offers will doubtless elicit several good essays; yet we wish the field of inquiry had been made far broader. "How shall those citizens who desire to vote for competent, upright legislators and rulers, and none others, achieve their end? How shall they achieve such an understanding or concert that they will be enabled to combine their strength, and not be constrained either to throw away their votes on candidates who stand no chance of election, or to vote for men in whom they have no confidence, and whom they support only because they must?" There are few problems now to be solved of greater practical importance.

Each of us is now virtually compelled to vote for candidates in whose integrity and capacity we feel no confidence. There may be a very good name at the head of our ballot, with two or three more scattered through it; but of three-fourths of those named thereon we neither know nothing or no good. How shall we mend this?

Our advice, briefly, would be:

1. Let us elect by popular vote fewer officers than now, leaving more to be appointed.

2. Let us discard for the most part, the swindling machinery of "Regular Nominations," and call by public requisition upon fit persons to stand as candidates for elective officers.

A requisition is a very simple matter. It reads:

"To———, Esq,

"The undersigned, residents and electors of the——District, respectfully request you to stand as the Republican (or Democratic, or Conservative, as the case may be) candidate for Representative in Congress [or State Senate, or Assembly] at the ensuing election."

[Here follow the signatures.]

Of course, there may be two or more rival requisitions; but almost any one might determine, by a simple scrutiny of the names attached to each, which of them was the more responsibly and worthily signed, though it should have the fewer names attached to it. Usually, the weaker candidates would be withdrawn or quickly dropped, leaving the field clear on either side to the man who ought to be supported. But, admit that the strongest party in a district would sometimes lose the day through a plurality of candidates in its interest, we insist that the evil would be far less serious than that now endured from the rottenness or incapacity of the candidates forced upon us by "regular nominations."

When they who control conventions come once to know that bad nominations will be sure to lead to defeat, they will be likely to make good ones—and there are many signs that it will be extremely hazardous longer to act so as to provoke the people to taking matters of this sort in their own hands.

POWER OF CONGRESS OVER SUFFRAGE.—The Rev. Dr. Bacon, a strong Republican, in allusion to Charles Sumner's proposition that Congress control the right of suffrage in all the States, says: "Suppose such a law be enacted, how shall it be executed? The National Government has undertaken to determine who shall vote and who not, in the State of Massachusetts. What next? The National Government must make a registration of voters, (as it is now doing in the Southern States,) by officers of its own. What next?—The National Government must take care that no man whom it invests with this right of voting is in any way restrained from voting; and therefore the ballot boxes must be under the inspection and in the custody of United States officers, and United States policemen or soldiers must keep order at the voting places. The National Government, having taken this matter in hand, must go through with it, and must take care that no man's vote is thrown out in the counting, and that the returns are made, or the result declared, correctly; and this too it must do by its own officers. A few years' experience of elections conducted by authority and under regulations proceeding from the seat of the National Government, would prove the destruction of the reserved right of the States, and the consequent centralization of power at the National Capital, is identical with the subversion of liberty.

The intelligence from Montana indicates that the people of that Territory are making extensive preparations for a general Indian war, which they show a determination to push to the point of extermination. Acting Gov. Meagher is reported to have issued a proclamation calling for six hundred mounted men for immediate service, which was being eagerly responded to, several companies having been organized in a few hours. Indian outrages upon the white settlers in the Gallitin Valley seem to be the provocation for this movement.

OUR FINANCES.

Interesting Statement of Secretary McCulloch.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Secretary McCulloch has written a long letter to Boston capitalists in reply to an inquiry addressed to him on the national financial situation. In the course of this letter he says they must not expect that our monthly statements for the rest of the present and early part of the next fiscal year will be as satisfactory as they have been for many months past. The donations or bounties to soldiers, preparations for a threatening Indian war, even if the war itself should be avoided, and very liberal appropriations of a miscellaneous character, will cause unusually heavy drafts to be made upon the Treasury. While on the other hand the general failure of the wheat crop and partial failure of the corn last year; slow progress in the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relation with the Federal Government; the dullness of trade throughout the country, partly the result of a decrease of production and partly of natural reaction, which always follows periods of excitement and speculation, together with reduced taxes, will very considerably affect our revenues. This combination of adverse circumstances may retard a return to specie payments, and with large issues of bonds to be made to the Pacific railroad and its branches or divisions, will prevent for a short season a reduction of the public debt, and may even render a temporary increase of it unavoidable, but it will not weaken faith in our ability to move on again in the right direction at an early day.

He says that in reply to the surprise expressed that he has not lately contracted the currency, and to show that his opinions on contraction have undergone no change, he reiterates that he is as much persuaded as ever of the the importance, of the necessity, of an early return to specie payment. What the country needs to secure this he says is economy and industry. He adds that he has nevertheless suspended the reduction of the circulation of United States notes, and for the following reasons, either of which would perhaps have justified his course, and all of which have had more or less influence in determining it.

First, The views of a majority of the members of Congress, as indicated by a number of votes last winter, were adverse to immediate contraction, and I have not felt at liberty to place myself in practical opposition to the law making branch of the government, without whose support I must be powerless.

Second, There have existed for some months past anxious forebodings of financial troubles, and while they continued I have been apprehensive that a contraction of the currency—the object and effect of it being understood or misinterpreted—might produce a panic in the commercial cities, which, extending over the country and beyond the speculative interest, would injuriously affect legitimate business, and the revenue depending upon it.

Third, Large amounts of interest bearing notes are to be paid or converted within the present and next fiscal year; to which it seemed prudent for me to direct my attention touching the question of a curtailment of the circulating notes, to be determined from month to month by the condition of the country and of the Treasury.

Fourth, Anticipating that the failure of the crops, and the other circumstances alluded to would seriously affect business, I have considered it important that the public mind should not be diverted by the criticisms and complaints of those who are opposed to contraction from the real causes of trouble; that a sound policy should not be put in peril by being made the scapegoat for evils resulting from different causes.

Secretary McCulloch's letter concludes as follows:

"You will not infer from what I have written that I am not hopeful in regard to our financial future. It has been my constant aim to so manage the national finances as to aid in bringing the country to a healthy financial condition, without being subjected to severe disasters which many judicious persons have supposed the large debt and derangement of business, the diminution of industry, occasioned by the war, and the redundant currency would render inevitable.

My faith that this can be accomplished, is unshaken. The causes which are now operating against us, are exceptional and temporary. The prospect of a good crop of winter wheat was never better; more spring wheat has been sowed, and more corn has or will be planted this season, than ever before. The people are beginning to comprehend again this important truth, which seems to have been disregarded for some years past, that prosperity is the result of labor; that industry and economy are as indispensable to national as individual wealth."

BOOTH'S BODY.—The following paragraph will show what disposition was made of the body of J. Wilkes Booth; which was in charge of Gen. L. C. Baker, Chief Detective of the War Department:

"Immediately after the conclusion of the examination, the Secretary of War gave orders as to the disposition of the body, which had become very offensive, owing to the condition in which it had remained after death; the leg, broken in jumping from the box to the stage, was much discolored and swollen, the blood from the wound having saturated his under clothing. With the assistance of Lieut. L. G. Baker, I took the body from the gun-boat direct to the old Penitentiary, adjoining the old Arsenal grounds. The building had not been used as a prison for some years previously. The Ordnance Department had filled the ground-floor cells with fixed ammunition—one of the largest of these cells was selected as the burial-place of Booth—the ammunition was removed, a large flat stone was lifted from its place, and a rude grave dug; the boy was dropped in, the grave filled up, the stone replaced, and there rests to this hour all that remained of John Wilkes Booth."

Russia has an active army numbering nearly a million soldiers. This force can be increased fifty per cent. at the slightest notice.

IMPORTANT MEXICAN NEWS.

Queretaro Taken by the Liberals.

Matamoras, May 23d, via New Orleans, May 27th.—The following was received from General Escobedo today:

Citizen Minister of War—At three o'clock on the morning of the 15th, La Cruz was taken by our forces, who surprised the enemy. Shortly after the garrison were made prisoners, and our troops occupied the Plaza. Meanwhile the enemy retreated towards Cerro De La Campana, where our artillery caused him to surrender. At eight o'clock A. M, Maximilian and his Generals, Mejia and Castollo, surrendered unconditionally.

You will please give the President my congratulations on this triumph of the national army.

[Signed.] ESCOBEDO.

Gen. Escobedo reports from the interior that President Juarez has ordered Arch Duke Maximilian and all his Generals to be shot.

Matamoras, May 25.—The Liberal force which took possession of Queretaro has started for the Capital.

Commodore J. D. Payan, of the Mexican navy, has been ordered by General Berriozabal to the command of an expedition against Vera Cruz.

The Liberals have taken possession of the steamer General Sheridan, for naval purposes.

So ends the struggle in Mexico.

Latest News from Mexico.

Maximilian Ordered to be Executed.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31, 1867.—The city of Mexico has certainly capitulated. Gen. O'Hara was shot there for correspondence with the Liberals.—Vera Cruz will soon surrender.

Upon the surrender of Maximilian, Juarez sent to Vera Cruz, Puebla and the city of Mexico dispatches similar to that sent to General Berriozabal at Matamoros. These state that all the Imperialists, their ammunition and supplies, were captured on the 15th inst. Maximilian and all officers above the rank of Lieutenant are reported to have been shot at seven o'clock on the evening of the 15th, by officers who escaped and arrived at Brownsville on the 27th from Queretaro. Private letters received at Matamoras state that Juarez had ordered Escobedo to execute Maximilian and his Generals, and the official paper at San Louis Potosi, after narrating the particulars of the fall of Queretaro, states that the Secretary of War forwarded orders to Escobedo on the 15th to shoot Maximilian and his generals.

Minister Campbell has received no dispatches, but believes the news to be correct. He is indignant that the letter of the United States government has been so unworthily received. The news is universally believed here of the shooting of all.

THE REPLY TO MINISTER CAMPBELL.

The following is taken from the reply of Sebastian Lerdo de Tajeda to the United States Minister Mr. Campbell, who in behalf of our Government tried to save the lives of Maximilian and his Generals:

"The French gone, the Archduke Maximilian has desired to continue shedding the blood of Mexicans. With the exception of three or four cities yet demineered by force, he has seen the entire republic rise against him. Notwithstanding this he has desired to continue the work of desolation and ruin by a civil war, without object, surrounded by some men known by their plundering and grave assassinations and the most forward in bringing misfortunes upon the republic. In case there be captured persons on whom rest such responsibilities, it does not appear to me that they can be considered as simple prisoners of war, for these are responsibilities defined by the laws of nations and by the laws of the republic.

The Government, which has given many proofs of its principles of humanity and sentiments of generosity, is also obliged to consider, according to the circumstances of the cases, what the principles of justice demand and the duties which it has to perform for the welfare of the Mexican people.

Movement Against Canada.

ST. ALBANS, May 28.—Again our citizens are on the *qui vive* respecting Fenian movements, and this time there appears to be some reason for anticipating a raid on the Provinces at no distant day. I have conversed with two officers of the Fenian army, whose acquaintance I formed while they were in service at this point last summer, and the substance of their statement is that they, with four thousand picked men, who are located on the borders between this place and Malone, New York, are only awaiting an opportune moment to strike a decisive blow at British rule on the American continent; and if they cannot form the nucleus for an Irish republic in Canada, they can, at least, instil democratic ideas into the minds of the people, and endeavor to procure the annexation of Canada to the United States.

The officers say they have had special orders from headquarters since the trial of Colonel Burke and his fellow-prisoners in Ireland, and they aver that if they are hanged Britain will pay dearly in this country as well as Ireland. Large quantities of small arms and ammunition, they tell me are buried on Canadian soil, within their reach, which will be used as soon as an opportune moment arrives. This precaution was taken some weeks since, so that when the "boys in green" again cross the border their supplies will be out of the reach of the United State officers. My informants allege that when the army crosses the line they will be joined by several hundred Irish Canadians, whose names are enrolled at headquarters in New York, and who have in their keeping the munitions above mentioned. The invading army will be all officered and equipped, and supplied with enough provisions to last it until it gains a sufficient foothold upon the country to live thereon.

There is now exhibiting at Redcar, a small village in England, a cork model of Lincoln cathedral, made by a Lincolnshire plowman, which contains the extraordinary number of 1,800,000 old corks, and occupied ten and a half years in building.

The United States and Mexico.

By the fall of the empire one chance of civilization has been lost to Mexico. The actual state of that wretched country is worse, if that be possible, than it was before the arrival of the allies. The anarchy is apparently more desperate, and the character of the strife more sanguinary and horrible. Nor is there any prospect of pacification, for Juarez, though he could destroy a government, can neither construct or maintain one; and it appears to be believed that the United States, after forbidding and disconcerting the intervention of others, must attempt an intervention of their own. The Mexicans are incapable of self-government. If life and property are to be secure in the country, and if it is to be included in the community of civilized States, the strong arm of some foreign power must be employed to do what Maximilian was compelled to leave undone. There may be a change in the instruments, but the work will still be the same. It will not be easy, and we can well imagine that the Americans may be reluctant to undertake it, but they have brought it upon their own hands.

There would be little profit now in reviewing the errors of that policy in which the ill starred empire took its rise. Public opinion has been miscalculated even in France itself, where the expedition was unpopular from first to last; but except for the termination of the civil war and the victory of the Federals in the United States, the new monarchy would undoubtedly have been consolidated, and the regeneration of Mexico gradually accomplished. The opposition offered in the country itself amounted to no more than the struggle of a despairing faction, and was soon overcome. It is not long since Juarez was a fugitive on the borders of Texas, preparing for flight into American territory; but with the defeat of the Confederates and the reascendancy of the Union and its principles, the whole prospect was changed. Maximilian's enemies were encouraged, and his patrons forbidden to interfere.

The American Government said the French must quit Mexico, and that was enough to threw Mexico into anarchy once more. Maximilian accepted his new part of a Mexican chief, and encountered the consequences. His resolution did credit to his bravery and intentions, if not to his wisdom. It will probably be the opinion of everybody that he has deserved a better fate than he has found, and we can but trust that he may yet escape with life from an enterprise which, whatever may have been its disasters, can never be set down to his dishonor. As far as his personal administration was concerned, it was exercised in the interests of his subjects, and it might by this time borne fruit in a stable Government and tranquillized society, had the experiment not been interrupted. Perhaps the Americans will now resume the attempt. They will experience the same resistance, but they will have greater advantages in overcoming it. What ever cause or principle or policy they may proclaim, they will find a faction in Mexico ready to oppose their intervation, and to rise in insurrection, like Juarez and his partisans, against the authorities established. This opposition they must suppress, as the French would have done, by force of arms, and with little respect to the doctrines of natibnality or independence. The work will probably be troublesome, but as there will at any rate, be nobody to hinder it, we may presume that it will be accomplished at last.—*London Times.*

A despatch from Mobile of the 31st ult. says: Yesterday's *National Republican* newspaper, published in this city, was suppressed by order of the military commandant. A guard was placed over the office, and its future publication prohibited until the proof sheets are submitted. The commandant, in the order suppressing the paper, says the paper is rendered amenable to the last paragraph of the general order of May 19, prohibiting publication of articles inciting to riot and violence, or public use of incendiary language.—The article referred to was instructing the freedmen when, where and how to use fire arms.

☞ It is reported than an energetic effort is being made by the impeachment party, Mr. Sumner and others, to bring a sufficient number of members of Congress in July to form a quorum of both Houses. Mr. Sumner says he only remains here himself to make up that quorum, and if possible pass a law to give suffrage to the negroes in the Northwestern States and Territories. Thirty-three letters to members were sent off last week by the impeachment party, urging them to come on, and a large number have been written by Sumner, who urges them to come in aid of his suffrage proposition.

The report of the Famine Commissioners of India confirms previous accounts of the terrible severity in that country. The Commissioners estimate that not less than one fourth of the entire population of the provinces of Orissa and Midnapore have perished—say about one million persons! In two other districts (Cole and Southral districts) the official report gives the number of deaths in a population of half a million, as 32,596!

The President and Attorney General are receiving an immense number of letters from all portions of the south, containing suffgestions and complaints of every conceivable nature, which they profess have arisen under the reconstruction act. No attempt is made to answer these letters, but when important inquiries are proposed, they are referred to the Attorney General for such action as he may deem proper.

The excessive wet and cold rains this spring have not been without some small benefits. It is stated by those claiming to be acquainted with the fact, that the caterpillars, or army worm, which stripped the trees and and vines of their foliage last year, have been entirely destroyed.

The International Ocean Telegraph Company expects to open a line to the public as far as the island of Cuba, during July. Dispatches from Florida report that the land line will be completed by the first of June. The Cuba Cable was manufactured in England, is completed, and the new steamer Nora chartered to lay it.

By this Morning's Mail.

Municipal Election in Washington.

How the Colored Men Vote---Exciting Scenes and Incidents, &c.

Special despatch to the Phila. Telegraph

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The municipal election is proceeding quietly today, and the result will show a large Republican majority. The colored people were out at 2 a. m., marching through the wards with bugles and horns, rallying the colored voters to the polls.

At some of the voting precincts the colored voters were in line, four abreast, to the number of one thousand, as early as 4 a. m., and up to 12 o'clock they have almost entire possession of the polls in several of the Wards, as the whites refuse to fall into line with them.

In the Seventh Ward, where the negroes are largely in the preponderance, they have camped down on the line of the polls with umbrellas and refreshments, prepared to wait all day for their turn to vote. In this ward the colored vote is so heavy that it will be impossible for all registered to vote before the polls close, at 7 p. m.

☞ A law regulating the amount of baggage each passenger on Pennsyvania railroad shall hereafter be allowed to carry, was passed at the last session of the Legislature. It provides that each passenger shall be entitled to carry one trunk or box, not exceeding one hundred pounds in weight; that when baggage shall be lost and damages claimed, not to exceed three hundred dollars shall be allowed for each trunk or box together with its contents; that if any person wishes to carry more weight or greater value of baggage than this, he or she must have the trunk or box weighed by the baggage agent before starting, disclose the value that will be claimed in case of loss, and pay extra for excess as may be required by the particular railroad company.

Late advices from British Honduras state that about 30,000 acres of land was bought by American Southrons, at fifty cents per acre, for purposes of colonization. Nearly one hundred families were expected by the next steamer from the States.

☞ A young lady residing in the vicinity of Brooklyn complains that she became so interested in a young man who visited her that while in his society she lost her diamond ring and found a brass one on her finger instead, and adds "that if the ring is returned she will ask no questions."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—W. S. ENTRIKEN having disposed of his store at Coffee Run to JOSEPH MARCH & BRO., requests those having unsettled accounts with him to call and settle up immediately. 4-3t

UNITED STATES

Authorized WAR CLAIM AGENCY

HUNTINGDON, PA.

SOLDIERS' HEIRS, ATTENTION!

The act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, gives to Heirs of Soldiers who died prisoners of war,

COMMUTATION FOR RATIONS,

for the time the soldier was so held a prisoner, at the rate of twenty-five cents per day, to be paid in the following order: 1st. To the widow, if unmarried; 2d. To the children; 3d. To the parents, to both jointly if they are living, if either is dead, to the survivor; 4th. To the brothers and sisters.

The act of February 28, 1867, provides for the refunding of the $300 Commutation Money, where the same person was again drafted, and was required to enter the service or furnish a substitute.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The act of March 2, 1867, also makes provisions for the payment of the

$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY

to such soldiers as have accidentally lost their discharges

All persons having any claims under any of the above mentioned Acts, or any other kind of claim against the United States or State Governments, can have them promptly collected, by addressing the undersigned. Information and advice cheerfully given to soldiers or their friends, free of charge.

W. H. WOODS,
Authorized Army and Navy War-Claim Agent,
may29,1867 HUNTINGDON, Huntingdon co., Pa.

EXPENDITURES & RECEIPTS of TOD Township Local Bounty Fund.

March, 1864.

DR.

19 men recruited at $300 each,		$ 5700 00
Expenses paid committees for recruiting,		294 00
September, 1864.		
10 men recruited at $400 each,		4000 00
6 " " 440 "		2640 00
3 " " 510 "		1530 00
Expenses paid for recruiting,		379 32
February, 1865.		
1 man at $350		350 00
12 men at 340 each,		4080 00
Expenses paid for recruiting,		233 86
		$19932 18

CR.

Net amount of original indebtedness paid by John Griffith, Treasurer, as per amount received of collectors,	$6913 62	
Treasurer's percentage,	180 36	
Amount received from U. S. for 11 men recruited,	105 00	
Amount received from subscription,	2233 00	
		9511 98
		10420 20
Probable amt. of interest on outstanding bonds,		1250 00
Amount remaining to be assessed,		$11670 20

NOTE.—The amounts paid to volunteers in September, 1864, was $2470 more than by law could be levied in tax; for the payment of which there was subscription to the amount of $2253, of which $2253 have been paid, leaving a balance of $213 of the amount required not yet satisfied.

We, the undersigned *Auditors of Tod township*, do certify that we have audited the accounts of John Griffith, Treasurer, and examined the foregoing statements and find them correct as per statement; and that there remains to be assessed $11670 20, or thereabouts. Also, that the accounts of said township have been regularly audited.

Witness our hands, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1867.

SOLOMON HOUCK,
ALLEN EDWARDS,
E. FRENCH,
my29,67 Auditors.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES of WALKER Township Election District Bounty Fund.

DR.

1864. To amt. rec'd of duplicate per G. H. Lang,		$2868 21
1865: " " " W. Watson,		3238 62
1866 " " " W. L. States,		235 00
To amount received on subscription,		1070 00
To amounts yet to be received,		
Notes from G. H. Long on sundry persons,	500 00	
Amount from Wilson Watson.	300 00	
" " Wm. L. States, about	475 00	
		$9278 83

CR.

1864. By 23 men recruited as follows:		
20 men at $400 each,		$8000 00
3 veterans at $100 each,		300 00
Interest and cost on veterans.		53 00
Interest on money borrowed from John Miles and J. Moore,		680 00
Expenses for recruiting,		350 83
		$9383 83
Balance to be provided for,		85 00

There would be enough money standing on subscription if it can be collected, and tax on unseated lands, to fully liquidate the above balance.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Walker township, having examined the within account do find it just and *true to the best of our knowledge* and belief.

Audited this 17th day of May, 1867.

ABRAHAM GRUBB,
JOHN BREWSTER,
GEO. W. STATES,
my22 Auditors.

STOLEN.—On the morning of the 20th inst., from the stable at Union Furnace, Morris township, a SORREL HORSE, with white mane and tail, right hind foot white and ringbone, left hind foot corked. The horse is between six and seven years old, middling thin in flesh.

$25 REWARD will be paid by the subscriber for the delivery of the horse to Union Furnace, and $50 for the apprehension of the thief.

JONA. W. WERTZ.

Post Office Address, Spruce Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.
May 22, 1867-3t*

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

[Estate of James Watson, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of James Watson, deceased, late of Jackson township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

MARTHA WATSON,
may 22, 1867-6t. Administratrix.

NEW

LEATHER STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that, in connection with their TANNERY, they have just opened a splendid assortment of

FINE LEATHER,

Consisting in part of

FRENCH CALF SKIN,
KIP,
MOROCCO,
LININGS,
BINDINGS,
SOLE,
UPPER,
HARNESS,
SKIRTING, &C.,

Together with a general assortment of

FINDINGS.

The trade is invited to call and examine our stock, Store on HILL street, two doors west of the Presbyterian church.
The highest price paid for HIDES and BARK.
C. H. MILLER & SON.
Huntingdon, may 1, 1867

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,

A Fine Assortment of all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.
Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.
Huntingdon, May 1, 1867.

GEO. SHAEFFER

Has just returned from the east with a

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,

Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most

REASONABLE PRICES,

and those who purchase once will surely call again.

BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,

and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.

Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. my1

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1867

BUY THE GENUINE PRIZE MACHINE.

BUCKEYE

Mower and Reaper,

With Double-jointed Folding Bar.

THOS. BURCHINELL,
General Agent for Huntingdon Co.
Huntingdon, April 24-3m

LOGAN ACADEMY,

BELL'S MILLS, BLAIR COUNTY, PA.

EVERY way a first class Institution, affording the best facilities to those preparing for College, business or teaching.
Whole expense for Summer term of 5 months $115 50.
☞ NO EXTRA CHARGES. ☜
Next term begins May 6th. Send for a circular.
Rev. ORR LAWSON, Principal.
Mch.6.-3m.* Antistown, Pa.

Something New "?"

GLAZIER & BRO.

HAVE just opened up on the corner of WASHINGTON and SMITH streets, a new and

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS,
SHOES,
ETC., ETC.

The citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity are hereby tendered a standing invitation to call and examine our stock. Our aim will ever be, that complete satisfaction, both as regards goods and prices, be given to every purchaser.
Huntingdon, March 27, 1867. GLAZIER & BRO.

Can't Be Beaten!

Good Stock & Low Prices!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, may 1, 1867.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

DOWN!
DOWN!!
DOWN!!!

The prices of the same quality of Goods are

LOWER

at the

FIRST NATIONAL STORE,

Than any other House in town.

☞ Give us a call and be convinced.

Husbands, come and bring your wives,
For they're the comfort of your lives,
And let your judges be your eyes—
AT OUR CHEAP STORE.

The only Place to Get Good

CALICOES for Ten Cents a Yard.

50 Packages Fresh MACKEREL just received.

ROHM & MILLER.

Huntingdon, apl7.

MONEY!

ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!

The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken *UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.*

All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at Lewis' Book store.
may2,1866tf WM. FENTIMAN.

SOUR PICKLES ready for the table by the ½ doz., doz., or ½ doz., for sale at LEWIS' Family Grocery.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, June 5, 1867.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Local Advertisements.

Advertisements (puffs or notices) published in local columns at ten cents a line single insertion, counting seven words to a line. tf.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Brief Items.

—The Juniata County Poor House property will be offered at sale on Thursday, June 13th.

—The Methodist parsonage in this place is being enlarged and otherwise improved. The work is nearly completed.

—The Mifflin County Republican delegates are instructed to vote for Judge Linn, of Centre county, for Supreme Judge.

—A prisoner named Harrison Eckert, who was sentenced to three months for larceny, made his escape from the Juniata county jail, and is still at large.

—The Mt. Union *Times* says a chicken with two heads and four legs was born near that place, which only lived an hour after it was hatched. Some singular events have happened in that locality since the *Times* has started.

—There will be preaching in the Baptist Church in this place this Tuesday evening, by Rev. Dr. Shadrach.—Also, on Sabbath afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. J. R. Plannett.—Preaching in the Episcopal Church next Sunday morning and afternoon.

—The "devil's pickets" were at their post as usual on Sunday night last, notwithstanding our complimentary notice last week. Young men, you needn't expect us to flatter you for your bravery again, but you may expect to receive the Irishman's hint when it is too late. Be wise in time.

—Rouse, the theatre manager, was arrested in Lock Haven, charged with a purpose to defraud his creditors. In default of bail he was ordered to jail.—It is not said who are his creditors, but we know that we are not one of them, as he was prompt and honest in his dealings with us, while in this place.

—The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Pennsylvania, will be held at Allegheny City, on the 12th of June next. The coming session, owing to the great increase of the order in the State, and the general revival of the temperance movement, will be one of great interest and importance.

—The Narrows seems to be a dangerous place of late. Another workman, named Dennis Sullivan, fell from the wall on last Saturday, and had a couple of ribs broken, and also was considerably bruised about the head. His wounds will disable him from work for several weeks. The young man McCue, who was hurt some ten days ago, is slowly recovering.—*Times.*

—Two meetings in Lewistown called to send relief to the suffering Southern people failed to accomplish anything, for want of numbers. Same way with Huntingdon. Energetic and philanthropic people will be forced to come to the painful conclusion that there is no use trying to bore a man's pocket book with charity augers when money is as close as it is now-a-days.

—Beggars have been as thick as the locusts in Pharoah's time, in this place,—we mean, of course, that they have plagued some of our people just as much as the locusts did Pharoah's flock. We don't know how many of the mendicants went away crying—Hallelujah, but we think they got very little for their pains. Some of those we saw were well able to work, and these are the ones we refer to.

—At the Sunday School Convention just closed in Philadelphia it was decided that as a man and wife are considered by law as one, therefore they each should come in on one ticket.—This rule, we fear, will not hold good in all cases, and if any of our readers would like to experiment we advise them to "try it on" on Circus day. Be it known that we will not be responsible for any consequences.

—Gold has been discovered in Huntington county, Indiana, and a gold mining company has been organized in consequence. With gold in Huntington, Indiana, and gold in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, we think the localities in question, bearing the same names, with a little variation, are well favored. If the gold reports circulated by the Mt. Union *Times* are of any foundation, (and we don't doubt it,) there will be a change for the better in Old Huntingdon county.

—The prospects of the early construction of the Middle Creek railroad seem to be brightening. Less than $45,000 of the stock, we are told, remains yet to be taken. Moreover, the Engineers have been instructed to proceed at once with the final survey and permanent location of the route. It will not be surprising, therefore, to see the grading commenced at this end of the line in less than ninety days.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

—There are 280 business places in Blair county, and of that number Altoona and Loudonsville contain 115, or very little less than one-half of the whole number of business places in the county. The whole amount of license paid by said county is $3,059 50, of which the above boroughs pay $1,268. The Altoona *Tribune* says that in a year or two more, the present ratio of increase continuing, we shall be able to claim that Altoona is Blair county, or the largest half of it.

Revenue Stamps

Can again be had at Lewis' Book Store. Orders by mail shall receive prompt attention.

☞School Books of all kinds for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

☞For plain, fancy and ornamental printing, call at the "Globe" Office.

Sunday School Convention.

The seventh annual Sunday School Convention, of the Juniata District, East Baltimore Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, met at Bloody Run, Bedford County, on Tuesday, May 28th 1867.

The Rev. Thos. Barnhart, Presiding Elder of the District, President; and Rev. J. D. Stewart of Tyrone, and J. H. Ross of McVeytown, Secretaries.

The number of ministers in attendance was about twenty-five, and sixty representatives, besides a few visiting Clergy, and a number of Sunday School workers.

The Convention held sessions on Tuesday, afternoon and evening, and on Wednesday morning, afternoon and evening; closing its meeting at about 10 o'clock, P. M.

The attendance at the meeting was good, and interesting and profitable to all present, and considered in many respects the best and most religious Convention as yet held in the District. All earnest workers in the Sunday School cause, were invited to take part in the discussions and exercises of the Convention.

Quite an interesting discussion arose in regard to policy and benefit of holding at some future time in this District, a Sunday School Institute. The matter was finally disposed of by placing the matter in hands of Bro. Barnhart, who was directed by Convention, to make all needful arrangements if services of Rev. J. H. Vincent could be obtained.

The Childrens' meeting, on Wednesday morning, was very interesting. Addresses were made by Rev. D. S. Monroe, Rev. W. Gwynn, Rev. R. E. Wilson, and Rev. J. P. Moore, accompanied with singing by school: "Where do you journey my Brother, "The Shining Way." "Climbing up Zion's Hill." "Beautiful River," and "Nearer my Home."

The annual Sermon before the Convention, was preached on Tuesday evening, by Rev. George Warren, of Birmingham Circuit. The sermon was able, forcible, practical and beneficial to all.

A number of topics were brought by the committee, before the Convention, and created quite interesting debate and discussion.

Quite a number of interesting remarks were made on the Temperance question. The following resolution was offered and passed:

Resolved, That it is the duty of S. S. Officers and Teachers, to impress the principles of Temperance upon the minds of the children committed to their care.

The following questions were also discussed: "Sunday School Normal Schools," "Duty of preachers to Sunday Schools," "How to open and close Sunday Schools," "Adult Bible Classes," "On the management of Infant classes," "How to secure attention, the affections, and conversion of Sunday School Scholars"

The following resolutions on the above, and other topics were offered and passed.

Resolved, That the best plan to raise missionary money, is the plan set forth in the Discipline, by organizing our schools into Missionary Societies.

Resolved, That there should be, (as far as practicable,) a Normal class in connection with each of our schools, and all S. S. Superintendents and Teachers should be members of the same.

Resolved, That we hold our next Sunday School Convention in Huntingdon, on the last Tuesday in May, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and to close on Wednesday night.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due, and are hereby tendered to the families of this place, for their generous and unsurpassed hospitality to delegates and visitors. Also to P. C. R. & Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R. Companies, for return tickets over their respective roads.

Business Committees were directed to insert in programme, for next year's Convention, the following item, on 2d day at 2 o'clock, P. M. "Rehearsal of the practical effects of Sabbath School instruction."

Resolved, That the first Sabbath of August, 1867, be set apart in all our Churches, as a special day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, for conversion of all the children in our Sabbath Schools.

Vote of thanks were returned to Bro's Ferguson and Masters, and the good Sisters for kind attentions. Vote of thanks tendered to President and Secretaries for faithful services.

J. D. S.

Who Says We Can't Have Shad?

By the tenor of the following letter it will be seen that the possibility of having shad in these waters is not exactly a myth after all, but one of the living realities which only requires our persistent efforts to bring to our own doors. There are now living shad in the waters of the Juniata river near Newport, and all that is wanted to have them at Huntingdon and between, is to have the fish-ways constructed of sufficient width to admit of their passage. We wonder what Commissioner Worrall is doing, or whether he is doing anything. We are afraid we are depending too much on him, and we therefore advise our people to get at it themselves. Just think, ye shad-lovers, fish in the Blue Juniata, only 60 miles away, and then we not getting a smell. Read the following news from Newport, on the Juniata:

JUNIATA RIVER BANK, One Mile Above Newport, May 22, 1867.—Dr. E. Franciscus, Harrisburg, Pa.: Dear Sir: I have just closed this day's fishing, and can report, in all, 603 shad caught in eight days—from 30 to 140 per day. The largest haul was 140. I can do much better with twelve inches less water. Clark, Dunbar & Co., opposite here, have caught 350, and Harper & Co., above 150—making, in all, with mine, a total of 1200 caught within one mile of Newport. Mr. M'Cully and yourself have fair samples of what we can do. Only give us a large enough fish-way in the dams, and we will challenge all *shaddom* to compete with us either in regard to size or flavor of shad I will telegraph you as soon as we have a fair day, to exhibit to you how and what we can do in the Blue Juniata. Yours, &c.,

WM. S. MITCHEL.

☞Cane Fishing Rods for sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

Town Hall.

If our people expect us to write up a Town Hall, we may as well inform them that the thing "can't be did." We can write about it, but they must see the officer of the "Town Hall and Market Company," and get them to make another effort to secure sufficient stock to complete the enterprise. Everybody knows that we want both the market house and town hall, and we think our people are now in a very proper frame of mind on the subject, to put both enterprises through, if the company will give them the opportunity. If it is to be done this season, it is time we were about it. Both of the institutions will pay. Then why not make another effort to get them up.

The above is from the Altoona *Tribune*, and the remarks are equally applicable to Huntingdon borough, which is a little farther behind its enterprising daughter, (may we say). Our people can't expect their local papers, with all their combined abilities, to rear a splendid town hall by column articles. If that could be done, we would be in for doing it; but the thing has to be looked at in a more practicable and practical light, and the sooner it is done the better, but until then we are quiescent.

Tenth Thousand of Ned Nevins.

Chance for Disabled Soldiers. The tenth thousand of Mr. Morgan's book, "Ned Nevins, the Newsboy; or, Street Life in Boston," is already issued, and orders have been given for the fifteenth thousand. They are printed and sold at the rate of over a thousand a week. Rand & Avery, Printers, No. 3 Cornhill, will attest the fact. Two of their power presses are kept continually at work on the book. Agents are reaping a harvest by it, realizing 100 per cent. profit. Dudley S. Jones, of Ellsworth, Maine, writes that of the first lot he sold a copy at almost every house, and expects to sell 200 in the town. W. H. Bennett, of Fall River, Mass., sold 120 copies in that town, and expects to sell 500 in the county. Disabled soldiers, and others, find it the best book published for canvassing. Even children have been known to clear $5 a day. Canvassers are multiplying daily; at the present rate of increase, demands for the book will soon reach 2000 a week. Agents wishing to secure good territory, should apply at once to Rev. Henry Morgan, 9 Groton street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Convention of School Directors.

Pursuant to the call of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, the Directors of Huntingdon county, convened at the Court House in Huntingdon, on Thursday the 30th ult., and organized by appointing Samuel T. Brown, Esq, Chairman, and J. H. Wintrode, D. S. Baker, Secretaries. On motion the Convention proceeded to increase the salary of the County Superintendent; and on calling the roll of the directors present, the result was as follows:

For salary of $1000 there were 23 votes.
do do 800 do do 11 do
do do 700 do do 4 do

There being a majority of the whole number present in favor of $1000, that sum was declared to be the salary.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.

D. S. BAKER, J. H. WINTRODE, } Secretaries.
June 3d, 1867.

Railroad Convention.

The *Fulton Republican* says: In pursuance with authority invested in us, we announced that there will assemble a Convention at Harrisonville, on Saturday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to consider the practability of building a Railroad from the Broad Top Coal Region, to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at or near Hancock, Md., and to adopt initiatory measures for the same.

The several townships and boroughs of the adjoining counties are urgently requested to send delegates, not exceeding six from each, to represent such districts in said Convention. The public are earnestly solicited to attend. This is signed by Messrs. D. F. Christmit, K. A. Moore and D. Hamilton, Committee.

The Dunkers.

The Annual Meeting of this denomination will be held at Pipe Creek, Md., on the 11th of June. At the Annual Meeting of 1866, held near Waynesboro', it was decided, "that there be no public preaching at that place where the Council is held," and "that there *shall be no boarding tent put up at the* place of meeting; to entertain and feed a mixed multitude, as before," but "that the Church holding the meeting shall make arrangements to receive and entertain the brethren and sisters privately."

Salaries of Judges.

By the appropriation bill passed at the last session of our Legislature, the salary of the President Judge of this district was fixed at $3,500 for the present year. The salaries of Associate Judges of this Commonwealth were fixed at the sum of five dollars per day, for every day, not exceeding fifty, they may be employed in the discharge of their official duties, and for every day in excess of fifty the sum of three dollars is allowed.

☞Wm. March & Bro., having purchased the entire stock of W. S. Entrikin, of Coffee Run Station, will hereafter carry on the above store under the name of Joseph March, & Bro. They intend keeping a first class country store, and will sell goods at prices that will suit everybody. They ask for a liberal share of patronage, especially from their Trough Creek friends. †

Window Shades.

Splendid Gilt and Oil Shades, and Gilt, Satin, Plain and Pattern Paper Shades, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Violating the Sunday Law by Running Trains.

An interesting case was tried in Hollidaysburg before a justice of the peace, on Saturday last. John H. Fritchey, of Altoona, had returned Robt. Webster, Wm. Cunningham, Wm. Brady and Wm. Matthews, engineers; together with Philip Lowe, George Morrow, Michael Travis and Wm. Gaily, firoman; for violating an Act of Assembly, passed April 22, 1794, in that they pursued their ordinary worldly calling, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Sunday, May 19, 1867. The facts alleged were easily proved. The attorney for the defendants said he had witnesses to prove that the prosecutor was actuated by malicious and revengeful motives in instituting the prosecutions and also by a desire to extort money from the railroad company. This proposed evidence was decided to be irrelevant, and therefore ruled out. John Riley, Esq., Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division, testified that the running of the trains objected to was considered a work of necessity, but he closed his testimony by saying that the reason the company kept them going was because they would lose money by the traffic being diverted to other roads, if the Sunday trains were stopped on this line. The defendants were fined $1 each and costs of prosecution. It is said that the prosecutor intends to "Fight it out on this line," by returning some of the railroad employees every week. The defendants have taken a writ of *certiorari*, returnable to the Court at the July term, when the legality of the proceedings before the Justice will be fully tested.

Notice for Good Templars.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. of G. T., of Pennsylvania, meets in Allegheny City on the 12th inst., (June,) instead of the 13th., as announced in April's Monthly Circular. Representatives will please take notice.

B M. GREENE, G. W. C.
Huntingdon, June 3, 1867.

Look Out For Them.

A great many counterfeit $10 notes on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia, are in circulation. They are well executed and will easily deceive. They have been "shoved" in this neighborhood pretty extensively.

Beautiful New Styles of Wall Paper.

All who intend to do papering in the spring or summer should measure their rooms and select their paper early from the large and splendid stock just received at Lewis' Book Store.

CHOICE POTATOES.

300 bushels choice planting and eating potatoes,—Prince Alberts, Monitors and Peach Blows,—from the east, for sale at LEWIS' FAMILY GROCERY.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 Pine street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. my8-1ybm

MARRIED,

At Huntingdon May 28th, by Rev. G. W. Zahniser, Mr. FRANKLIN M. FOX, to Miss ANNIE E. ROSS, both of Warriorsmark twp., Huntingdon County.

On Tuesday, May 28th, at the residence of the bride's father, Hon. Wm. B. Leas, by Rev. S. K. Boyer, K. ALLEN LOVELL, Esq., of Huntingdon, to Miss MARY G. LEAS, of Shirleysburg.

Our gallant friend has given us another proof of his gallantry by taking unto himself a wife. We hope he will have a long, happy and prosperous sojourn in his new sphere, and may both bride and *groom* enjoy an eternal inheritance in the world beyond. May our young friends fully realize that married *love* is a perpetual *lease.*

DIED,

In the Borough of Birmingham, on Friday evening last, May 31st., of Pulmonary Disease, JAMES CUNNINGHAM, son of W. & Margaret Cunningham, aged 24 years.

MARKETS.

WHOLESALE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1867.

Superfine Flour at $9,00@10, extra at $10@11,50, fancy extra family $14@15,00, and Pennsylvania family $17@18,50, and fancy brands $14,50@17,50 according to quality. Rye flour $8,50@8,75.

Prime Wheat is scarce here. Choice red at $3,00@3,30 white $3,30@3,60. Rye at $1,70@1,73. Corn 1,20 to 1,23 Oats at 78@92c. Barley malt at $1,50.

Cloverseed $10,25@12, according to quality; Timothy at $3,25@3,50; flaxseed $3,00@3,05 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH, June 1—Flour.—There is a fair demand. We quote sales of spring wheat Flour at $14,50@14,75, winter Flour at $13@14, fancy at $14,50@15.

Wheat, winter, $2,77@2,78 and No. 1 spring $2,68@2,85. Corn from first hands at $1,30. Rye, $1,72 per bushel. Oats 65@70c; Barley $1,00@1,10. Shoulders 10c, sides 12½c hams 15½@16c, Lard 12½c. Potatoes, $1,20.

Cloverseed, $11,50. Flaxseed $3, Timothy $3.

CHICAGO June 1.—Flour firm; spring extra $12,50@14, Winter, $13,00@16,00. Spring Wheat is at $2,57@2,60. Corn 1,02. Oats, 78cts.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Gold closed at $1,36⅝.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour ₱ bbl	$12,00	Flaxseed	$2,60
Extra Flour	14,00	Hops ₱ lb	40 @ 60
Family Flour	14,50	Ham, smoked	14
Apple Butter ₱ gallon	1,25	Hay ₱ ton	19,00
Barley	1,00	Lard	12½
Butter	20	Large Onions ₱ bus	1,00
Buckwheat	80	Mixed Chop	2,75
Buckwheat Meal ₱ cwt	3,00	Oats	70
Bran ₱ cwt	1,75	Potatoes ₱ bus	$1,25
Brooms ₱ doz	3,00@4,50	Plaster per ton	10,00
Beeswax ₱ lb	30	Rags ₱ lb	5
Beans ₱ bus	3,00	Rye	1,25
Cloverseed ₱ 64 lbs	7,00	Rye Chop ₱ cwt	2,50
Chickens	25	Rye Straw ₱ bundle	15
Country Scalp	10	Shorts ₱ cwt	1,50
Corn	$1,10	Shoulder	10
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	2,25	Sides	11
Dried Apples ₱ bu	2,00	Tallow	10 @ 12
Dried Cherries ₱ quart	12	Timothy	3,00
Dried Peaches ₱ lb	18 to 22	Turkeys	75 @ 1,50
Dried Beef	28	Wheat Red	3,00
Eggs	15	Wheat White	3,15
Feathers ₱ lb	90	Wool ₱ lb	45

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES,
THE LARGEST STOCK AND
Greatest variety of new styles ever brought to the county,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF YOU WANT the BEST SYRUP, go to CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

VERMICELLI, Barley, Rice, Hominy, Beans, &c., at Lewis' Family Grocery.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of James McMahon, late of West township, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises,

On Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1867,

The interest of the said minors in a certain Tract of Land situate in BARREE Township, in said county, containing about SEVEN ACRES, and having thereon erected a small two-story HOUSE.

☞The widow of said deceased will also, on the same day, by public vendue, dispose of her interest in the said real estate, and will join said Guardian in the execution of the conveyance of the same.

TERMS—Cash, on confirmation of sale.

JAMES MURPHY, Guardian.
my15 4t

FLOUR, FEED, &C.

WE have taken Juniata (formerly NEFF'S) MILL, near Petersburg, and are prepared to furnish

FLOUR, FEED AND GROUND PLASTER

on as reasonable terms as it can be done for the times.

H. M. BUTLER, Miller.
Address, Shavers Creek P. O., Pa.
my15-2m* JNO. CRE. SWELL & SON.

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES

Are now in use and their yearly sales double all others combined.

The rise and fall of numberless machines, heralded as "superior to all others," has convinced the public that it *is safer to buy a good article of established reputation* and from responsible parties, than to risk their money in doubtful experiment.

These Machines have MORE IMPROVEMENTS, MAKE LESS NOISE, are MUCH MORE SPEEDY and SIMPLE in operation than any Machine in the market. An examination solicited before making a purchase elsewhere.

Apply to DIANAH L. BAKER,
Second story of Leister's new building
my3-6m* Huntingdon, Pa.

Brass Musical Instruments FOR SALE.

1 Silver E flat Cornet, 2 Brass E flat Cornets, 2 E flat Altos, 3 B flat Tenors, 1 Baritone, 2 E flat Basses, 1 Bass Drum.

The above outfit for a Band will be sold at very low rates, and those desiring to purchase should avail themselves of this opportunity.

Apply to E. W. THOMAS,
Huntingdon, jun16-tf *Teacher of Cornet Bands.*

LADIES' TRIMMINGS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

W. P. RUDOLPH has just opened out in the room opposite Leister's new building, on the northeast corner of the Diamond an entirely new stock of the latest styles of

LADIES' TRIMMINGS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Which he offers to the public at moderate prices. He has also an assortment of spring styles of

HATS AND CAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, NOTIONS, &c.

The ladies are most cordially invited to call and examine my stock of Trimmings, Collars, Cuffs, Gloves, &c.

I solicit a share of public patronage, and will use every effort to render satisfaction to those who may favor me with a call. W. P. RUDOLPH.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1867.

REMOVAL.

ROBLEY & MARSH,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally that they have removed to the room adjoining the Post Office on Hill street, where they have received a new stock of the most fashionable and serviceable

DRESS GOODS,

Which they are prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable and substantial order.

Call and examine their assortment of goods for

COATS, VESTS AND PANTS,

Before purchasing elsewhere. They are determined to please everybody.

H. ROBLEY,
ap10,1867 *GEO. F. MARSH.*

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,

CALL AT

DONNELL & KLINE'S

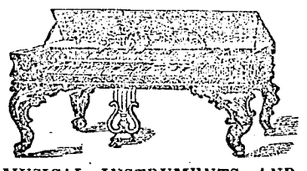
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

MUSIC STORE.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has removed his Music Store, to the second floor of Leister's building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every *kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk* and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
may8,'67 Second floor of Leister's new brick building

TO THE LADIES.

The best assortment of

ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,

Just received this day from New York and for sale at the cheap cash store of WM. MARCH & BRO.

A splendid assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

FANCY TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS

Just received this day from New York and for sale cheap at [may7] WM. MARCH & BRO.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THOMAS N. COLDER.

The undersigned having now entered into the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that he will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

THOS. N. COLDER.
Alexandria, Oct. 23, 1866-tf.

SPECTACLES.

A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY:—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

CHOICE CANDIES

Of all kinds, for sale wholesale and retail at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLIN always on hand at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia. H. ROMAN.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

BEALE'S

Late Powell's Embrocation,

For all Diseases Incident to HORSES, CATTLE, and the HUMAN FLESH, Requiring the use of an External Application.

This new Compound, prepared by a practical Chemist having a full knowledge of all the medical virtues of each ingredient that enters into its composition, is warranted to exceed anything of the kind ever yet offered to the Public as an external application for the diseases for which is is recommended. We are satisfied that it will work its own road into the confidence of all who use it, and those who try it once will never be without it, and therefore we rely on experience as the best test of its usefulness. It is pronounced by Farriers, and all who have tried it to be the best application ever used. This Embrocation has been put up for over eight years, and it is only through *the increasing demand and urgent request* of my friends and the Public that I send it forth as the grand remedial agent for the various diseases to which that noble and useful animal, the horse, is subject

Many remedies have been offered to the Public under different forms, some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the purposes for which they are recommended.

A judicious and really useful composition, free from *those objections*, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing and pretended Farriers. Their wishes are at length fully gratified, by Dr. Beale being prevailed upon to allow this valuable Embrocation (which has proved so efficacious to the various diseases) to be prepared and brought out to the public.

This Embrocation was extensively used by the Government during the war.

Address all Orders to Dr. EDMUND BEALE,
602 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store, and by Store keepers generally. may 1, '67-6m.

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND

J. W. Bradley's Celebrated Patent

Duplex Elliptic

or Double Spring,

SKIRT.

The wonderful Flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress, an invaluable quality in crinoline, not found in any single spring skirt.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of wearing the duplex elliptic steel spring skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

They will not bend or break like the single spring but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown aside as useless. The hoops are covered with double and twisted thread, and the bottom rods are not only double springs, but twice (or double) covered; preventing them from wearing out when dragging down steps, stairs, &c.

The Duplex Elliptic is a great favorite with all ladies and is universally recommended by the Fashion Magazines as the standard skirt of the fashionable world.

To enjoy the following unestimable advantages in crinoline, viz: superior quality, perfect manufacture, stylish shape and finish, flexibility, durability, comfort and economy, enquire for J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, or double spring skirt, and be sure you get the genuine article.

CAUTION.—To guard against imposition be particular to notice that skirts offered as "Duplex" have the red ink stamp, viz: J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Steel Springs' upon the waist band—none others are genuine. Also notice that every hoop will admit a pin being passed through the centre, thus revealing the two (or double) springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their flexibility and strength, and a combination not to be found in any other spring.

For sale in all stores where first class skirts are sold throughout the United States and elsewhere.

Manufactured by the sole owners of the patent.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
may1-3m] 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Sts., N. Y

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

BY

DR. WILLIAM BREWSTER,

M'CONNELLSTOWN, PA.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE, ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All communications free.

DISEASES ELECTRICITY

1 Epilepsy, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw, etc.
2 Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3 Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma, (where not caused by organic disease of the heart,) Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in its early stages.
4 Gravel, Diabetis, and Kidney Complaints.
5 Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Diseases, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors; (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form)

In a word, we propose to cure all curable diseases.

We have no connection whatever with any other Electrical office in this or any other county. All letters address to

WM. BREWSTER, M. D.,
ja16'67 McConnellstown, Pa.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Z. YENTER,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove.

Call and examine. Z. YENTER.
Huntingdon, may 8, 1867

THE PLACE TO BUY

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of

SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.

Also, CARPETS and OIL-CLOTH,

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first class store, all which were bought low for cash and will sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Huntingdon, ap. 16, 1867.

LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION,

S. E. HENRY & CO.,

Are receiving all kinds of LUMBER, comprising all the different grades of

BOARDS,
FRAME STUFF,
JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,
PLASTERING LATH,
PLANK,
WORKED FLOORING,
WEATHER BOARDING,
FENCING,
RAILING, &c., &c., &c.

Which will be sold at prices at the mill, with freight loaded. no7

FISH. FISH.

Best MACKEREL and HERRING for sale retail a Lewis Family Grocery.

WILLOW and CEDAR WARE for sale at LEWIS Family Grocery.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware. Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,
SLEDGES, HAMMERS,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & teel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HATCHETS,
HAMMERS,
FILES,
CHISELS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
LOCKS,
BOLTS,
PULLEYS,
SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Whet

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Slovenly Farmers.

In a recent ride into the country, we were forcibly reminded that the race of slovenly farmers is not wholly extinct. In one field, half buried in the snow, we saw a plow; in another, a cultivator; in another, a barrow; and in still another, a reaping machine, apparently new last summer; all probably suffering greater injury from their winter's exposure, than from their summer's wear. Again, we noticed gates broken down, or hanging by a single hinge; boards off the sides of the barn, which were admitting the wind to tear off other boards, when a few minutes with hammer and nails, would have repaired them, and prevented further damage. Old wagons and sleds scattered about the barnyard, or in some cases where the barn opened directly into the road, were intruding the highway.

All these are indications of slovenly farmers who have either neglected to prepare sufficient storage for their implements, or have carelessly neglected to house them, and are thus allowing them to decay rapidly under the wear of the elements. We are aware that this class of farmers have been ridiculed, caricatured, and remonstrated with by the agricultural press for the last thirty years, and we believe with good effect, but still their number is altogether too great, and we would attempt a little more exhortation.

The first requisite to the careful storing of the implements of the farm, is to have a convenient tool house, convenient in location as well as construction. Many a tool house is well arranged, but so located that the workmen cannot put their tools therein without going considerably out of their way, and that they are not inclined to do, and consequently leave them out in the weather. As most of the barn yard doors open directly, or indirectly into the fields, the tool house should be located on one side thereof, nearest the gate which communicates with the greatest number of fields. It should be much longer one way than the other, and have sliding doors at either end, and a passage wide enough for a wagon to pass through it along one side, so that when a laborer brings his plow, harrow, cultivator, &c., from the field, he can drive them directly into the tool house; and if not intending to use them the next day, they could be left upon the stone boat or wagon, and the team driven out the other end. A portion of the tool house should be assigned to the hand implements.

Such a tool house having been provided, it ought to be an imperative rule that every laborer place his implement in its proper place, whenever, the day's work is done. There would probably be some difficulty in executing such an ordinance at first; but if persisted in, the proprietor always setting the example, it would soon become a habit. To facilitate the housing of the heavier implements, a light stone boat should be provided for every work team, upon which the plow, harrow, cultivator, or other horse implement can be easily loaded (and as easily unloaded) and drawn to and from the field.

What adds more to the serenity of the farmer, when he goes in from his labor at night, he is gathered with his family around his cheerful fireside to know that all is order! No tools exposed to rust and decay—no doors or gates swinging—no loose boards clattering on the buildings, everything in its place. We know that it is very difficult to change the life-long habits of an invetorate sloven, but they can be improved, and we appeal to the sons of such to avoid the habits of the parent, and even go around and restore order after him, and they may even without his co-operation, bring about such a change in favor of neatness and order, as to greatly increase the attractions of the old homestead.

A slovenly farmer is seldom a good farmer, never an economical one. If he cultivates his land thoroughly, he does not save all of its products. Much is destroyed by cattle or swine, which enter the fields through gates left open, bars left down, or a broken down fence, not promptly repaired; and after the crops are in the barn, the stock are getting in, or the rain and snow beat in where boards or shingles are off. Many dollars are annually lost in these ways, which an orderly farmer would save. The pecuniary losses suffered, are nothing compared with the loss of temper, of happiness, through the worrying, fretting, and harrassing of body and mind.

How our landscape is disfigured by the home of the sloven, as above described; and how it is adorned by the neat, attractive home of the orderly farmer, with its well painted and well preserved dwelling and outbuildings, its lawn and garden, filled with ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, enclosed by neat, painted fences, gates latched and on their hinges, and everything in good repair!

Farmers! build up such homesteads as shall ever be the cynosure to the hearts of your children which they shall leave with reluctance, and to which they shall return with joy!—*Country Gentleman.*

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON CALLS A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

200,000 Prussians in Arms!

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON

Have received

10,000 DOLLARS WORTH

OF

NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS

From the eastern markets, which they can, with profit, sell at lower figures than can be sold at any other house in the county.

PRICES THE SAME AS BEFORE THE WAR.

A good Calico Dress for a Dollar & a Levy

THE BEST HEAVY MUSLINS

Lower than they can be bought outside of Philadelphia.

THEIR STOCK IS IMMENSE,

Consisting of every thing that eye can fancy or heart wish.

Come and see their fine assortment of

CHOICE SYRUP,

LOWER than ever before also.

EVERY KIND OF SUGAR

At greatly reduced prices.

COME AND SEE OUR STOCK,

and do not pay high prices any longer.

Cunningham & Carmon.

Huntingdon, ap24

REDUCED PRICES.

HENRY & CO.

KEEP THE

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS

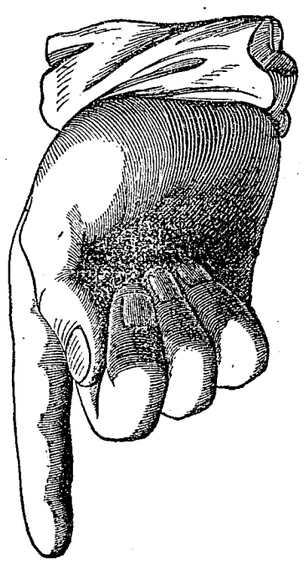
KEPT BY ANY HOUSE IN THE FIVE COUNTIES.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK AT MAMMOTH STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

PRICES REDUCED.

NOTICE.



JOHNSTON & WATTSON

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Huntingdon county and vicinity that they have just returned from the East with a

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

Which they have just opened out at their new store,

ONE DOOR EAST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL

Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
FLOUR AND FEED,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
CANNED FRUITS,
HARDWARE,
CEDAR-WARE,
QUEENSWARE,
OIL CLOTHS,
OILS,
PAINTS, &C.,
DRUGS,
CARPETS, CARPET CHAIN,
FISH, SALT, CHEESE,
TRUNKS,
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, &c. &c.

They have a large stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of SILKS, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, POPLINS, LUSTRES, GINGHAMS, MERINOS, PLAIDS, DE LAINES, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of

DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c.

A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.

We will sell WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

All goods delivered to residences in town and depots, free of charge.

Give us a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHNSTON & WATTSON.

Huntingdon, April 3, '67.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

T. BURCHINELL & CO'S

NEW PLANING MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HAVING erected a First Class MILL We are now prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS

Of DRY LUMBER, at moderate prices,

WHITE AND YELLOW PINE FLOORING,
WEATHER BOARDING,
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,
DOORS AND SASH,
ALL KINDS OF BLINDS AND SHUTTERS,
BRACKETS AND SCROLLS, sawed to order,
WOOD MOULDINGS of every description,
TURNING, NEWEL POSTS, BALUSTERS, &c.

Being situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal, it is convenient for shipping to any part of the State.

The senior partner being a practical Architect and Builder will furnish Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawings for all kinds of Buildings.

☞Orders for work solicited and promptly filled.

Huntingdon, March 6-3m

WHAT WAS WANTED!

OPEN and READY FOR BUSINESS

H. GREENBERG,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a new store in Fisher & Son's New Building, in the Diamond in Huntingdon, where all kinds of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

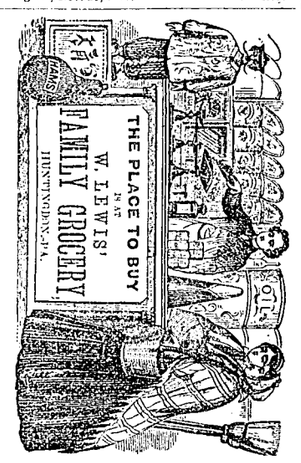
PIECE GOODS,

Hats, Umbrellas, Traveling Bags, etc.,

Can be found to suit all who may favor him with their patronage.

His Piece Goods are of the best quality and will be MADE UP TO ORDER in the most fashionable and best make and style. All goods can be bought at this establishment from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than at any other place. All desiring a good suit of clothing at a fair price should call and examine goods and prices. All goods leaving his establishment will be warranted to be what may be represented.

H. GREENBERG,
Huntingdon, Nov. 21, 1866. Merchant Tailor.



Choice GROCERIES

JUST RECEIVED.

Also,

Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn.

Also,

Spiced Lobster, Oysters, Chow chow, Worcestershire sauce, French Mustard, Horse Radish, Pepper sauce, Catsup, Olive Oil, &c., &c., and

All kinds of Syrups,

such as strawberry, pineapple, blackberry, &c

CALL AND SEE.

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.

JAMES SIMPSON,

Iron Founder,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Manufacturer of all kinds of work in his line, among which the

FARMER

Will find Threshing Machines, Plows, Sled soles, Kettle &c. The

BLACKSMITH

Will find Round Mandrils, hollow Anvils, block and roller Tire benders, Tire irons, sled and sleigh soles, Wagon boxes, &c. The

MILL-OWNER

Can have all kinds of Machinery. The

BUILDER

Can have door and window sills and Lintels, sash weights cellar window grates, all sizes, porch stands, armor for rain spouts, chimney tops, pavement castings, for coal and wood cellars, heaters for warming private dwellings and public buildings, doors and frames for bake ovens, iron railing for verandahs, porticoes, balconies, and fences of all kinds.

Particular attention paid to fencing grave lots. Everybody can have threshing machine, plow and stove repairs and all kinds of iron and brass castings.

dol2-6m JAMES SIMPSON.

JUNIATA

STEAM PEARL MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

IS NOW

IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.

The patronage of the town and country is respectfully solicited.

GRAIN, of every description,

Bought at this mill.

McCAHAN & SON.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1866

HUNTINGDON

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, ETC.

MARBLE YARD.

J. M. GREEN & F. O. BEAVER

Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, at as low prices as any shop in the county.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church mch6,1867

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and work manship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Montgomery and Mifflin sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

LOVE'S Pure and Superior Rio Coffee in packages of one pound, for sale at LEWIS' Family Grocery.

A LARGE VARIETY of articles too numerous to mention, for sale at LEWIS Family Grocery. Call and see.

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

1867. 1867.

NEW METROPOLITAN

—ooo—

HARDWARE STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAS. A. BROWN

Now located in the splendid storeroom in his new

MAMMOTH BRICK BUILDING,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

Offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL an immense stock and endless variety of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ELEVEN YEARS diligent attention to business in the Hardware trade in this place, has given me an experience that enables me to secure great advantages for my customers in the selection of the *best standard brands* and *reliable qualities* of goods.

Buying for cash direct from the manufacturers, and being in almost daily receipt of goods, bought since the decline in prices, I can offer rare advantages to buyers.

My stock embraces a general assortment of

TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR

Carpenters,
Blacksmiths,
Gunsmiths,
Shoemakers,
Saddlers,
Painters,
Coachmakers,
Cabinet Makers,
Machinists,
Foundrymen,
And all other kinds of Mechanics.

BUILDERS

Will find here a superior stock of

Nails and Spikes,

LOCKS, BOLTS, SCREWS, HINGES, FINISHING NAILS,

Glass and Putty, Oil and Paints.

Colors of all kinds, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c. Glass cut to any size.

CARPENTERS

Will find a well selected stock of

Disston's and Spear & Jackson's Saws,

Chisels and Planes,	Steel squares,
Augers, Auger Bits,	Gauges, Saw sets,
Braces, Hatchets,	Oil stones, Files.

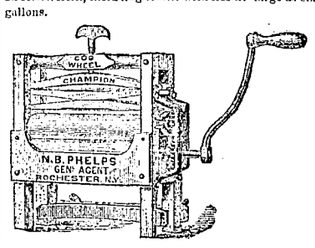
BORING MACHINES, with two cranks and three augers to each.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a fine variety of enameled, Tinned and Plain HOLLOW-WARE,

Pans, Skillets,	Dust Pans, Scrub Brushes,
Waffle Irons, Brass Kettles,	Bath Bricks,
Iron Tea Kettles,	Knives and Forks,
Coal Buckets and shovels,	Tea and Table Spoons.

Britannia and SILVER-PLATED WARE, Table Castors Brass Stair Rods, and a splendid stock of Harrisburg STONEWARE, including crocks with lids as large as six gallons.



Also, the

Champion cog wheel Clothes Wringer,

With a late improvement. This is now the very best and most desirable Wringer in the market. Having the agency for this place I can sell them strictly at the manufacturer's prices. All warranted.

BLACKSMITHS

Will be supplied with

Horse shoes, Horse nails,	Stocks and Dies,
Norway Nail Rods,	Rasps, Files,
Iron and Steel Anvils,	Buttresses,
Vices, Bellows,	and other tools in their line.

CARRIAGE & WAGON-MAKERS

Will find a supply of

Carriage Oil Cloth,	Carriage and Fire Bolts,
Trimmings, Seat sticks,	Drop black coach Varnish,
Felloes, Spokes and Hubs,	Dash and enameled Leather,
Shafts, Tongues,	Spoke Augers,
Sleigh Runners, Fenders,	and other materials.

FINE CUTLERY,

Comprising Table Knives and Forks of best American and English styles and qualities, Carvers' Butcher knives, Razors, Shears and Scissors, Pruning Knives, Pruning Shears, and the largest variety of styles of

POCKET KNIVES

To be found in central Pennsylvania, including Westenholm's famous IXL cutlery.

SHOEMAKERS

As heretofore will find here the best assortment of Tools and Findings in their line of trade, consisting of

Hammers, Pincers,	Lasts, Pegs, Awls,
Measuring Sticks and straps	Eyelets, Shoe Thread,
Forepart and shank Irons,	Wax, Bristles,
Burnishers, Welt Knives,	Steel and Iron Shoe Nails,
Stitching Gauges, etc.,	Round head nails, etc.,

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS

Are also provided for. Saddle Trees of the best Pittsburg make, Girthing, Straining, and Rein web, Stirrups, Hames, Pad Trees, and a full variety of Silver, Brass and Japanned Harness Mountings, &c., &c.

FARMERS

And others will see that my stock comprises many useful articles in their line, such as

Scythes, Rakes, Spades,	Pointing axes,
Shovels, Forks, Hoes,	Grindstones, Wove wire,
Garden Rakes, Horse hames,	DISSTON'S MILL SAWS,
Trace Chains, Halter chains,	Circular, Cross-cut, Wood
Curry combs, Horse brushes,	and Meat Saws,
Wagon Jacks,	Post Augers,
Shovel Moulds, Mann's axes,	Trowels, &c.

Also, two or three kinds of the best

HORSE HAY FORKS.

Made in the United States and by which a load of hay can be taken from the wagon to the mow in about five minutes. These forks save labor, hay and money, and no thrifty farmer can afford to do without one. The

EXCELSIOR FORK

has been extensively used and gives great satisfaction.—I warrant all the forks I sell.

COAL OIL LAMPS & LANTERNS

COFFIN LACES and all Trimmings for Cabinet-makers

CHEAP WOODEN PUMPS.

The merit of these pumps is shown by the fact that the demand for them is rapidly increasing everywhere. There is no iron in them to corrode and injure the water. They are light and convenient, so that every man can put in his own pump, the whole only costing him about one half the price of other pumps. Pumps, and wooden pipe to suit them, promptly shipped by railroad on receipt of orders. Give depth from floor to bottom of well.

Terra Cotta DRAIN PIPE, Hot Air REGISTERS for Ovens, COOK STOVES, of any pattern desired.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Don't forget the SIGN OF THE PADLOCK.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1867.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

Huntingdon, ap. 10, '67.

1867. 1867.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon ap. 16, '67.

READ AND BE POSTED!

TO THE NEWLY MARRIED

AND ALL IN WANT OF

New Furniture, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES,
BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS

Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring Bed Bottom.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Work and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Yenter's store.

JAMES HIGGINS.

Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866

PROF. H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY,

THE

INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

☞ Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
☞ Headache and Earache in three minutes.
☞ Toothache in one minute.
☞ Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞ Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞ Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞ Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
☞ Rheumatism in one day,
☞ Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
☞ Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
☞ Fever and Ague in one day.
☞ Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
☞ Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
☞ Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
☞ Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, free of charge, all those complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. If you have an ache or pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label.

I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore, applicable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use. J. H. McENTYRE,
Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

McENTYRE'S

DANDELION PILLS,

For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

McENTYRE'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE

WORM DESTROYER.

This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

☞ Can be had at Lewis' Book store, Huntingdon, Pa

PHOTOGRAPH

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

Hitherto there has been nothing introduced in way of a Marriage Certificate that has excited any interest or attraction; but the originators of the PHOTOGRAPH MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE claim that they have gotten up something that will be most heartily welcomed by all persons now married and all those who contemplate marriage.

Size and Plan of the Marriage Certificate.

The size of the Certificate is 19 by 14 inches. It contains a beautiful figure representing the union of two hearts. Above the figure is written in beautifully ornamented German Text the words "Photograph Marriage Certificate." There are three spaces in the figure: on the space in the center the Certificate proper is written. The words, "two hearts in one" form an arch over the Certificate proper, and immediately under the arch there is a beautiful figure representing the joining of hands, and where the centre space comes to a point there is a picture of two beautiful turtle doves. On the space to the left there is a place for the photograph of the gentleman and under it we have the words, "To the Husband," in ornamental text, under which we have selections of Scripture passages addressed to the husband. On the left side of the engraving we have a place for the Photograph of the wife. Immediately under which we have the words, "To the Wife," in ornamental text, under which are appropriate passages of Scripture addressed to the wife. Over the space for the photograph of gentleman we have written in Old English characters, the following appropriate passage of Scripture: "It is not good that the man should be alone," and over the space for the photograph of the lady, we have the corresponding words: "I will make him an help meet for him." At the lower extension of the figure of the hearts, we have the hearts bound together or encircled in part by these words: "What therefore God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The Certificate is so constructed that card photographs of both bride and bridegroom can be inserted without the least possible difficulty. Indeed everything connected with it is so elegant, attractive and desirable that many single persons seeing the Certificate have been so much pleased with its appearance, that they purchased on sight one of these beautiful parlor ornaments.

A specimen copy of the Photograph Marriage Certificate will be carefully put up and sent by mail free, on receipt of the retail price, which is ONE DOLLAR.

☞ The exclusive agent for Huntingdon county is

W. H. MILLER,
Orbisonia, Huntingdon co., Pa.

Address the above, or call at W. LEWIS' BOOK STORE Huntingdon, Pa. mch13-3m

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Philadelphia Advertisements.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

THE TRUE REMEDY AT LAST DISCOVERED.

Upham's Fresh Meat Cure,

Prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of vital force. It is pleasant to taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sent by express. Sold by

S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.

And all principal Druggists. Circulars sent free.

f627-2m

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS.

No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS

AND

SHADES.

Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. april 24,-2m.

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

NO DUST! NO GAS!! NO DAMPERS!!

ESTABLISHED 1851.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,

N. W. Corner 13th & Filbert streets,

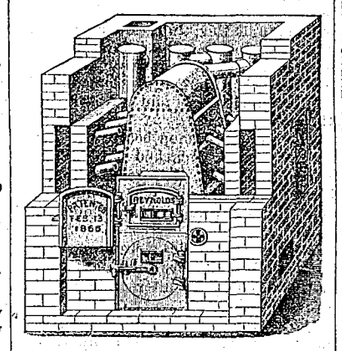
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated

WROUGHT-IRON, AIR-TIGHT

GAS-CONSUMING HEATER,

WITH PATENT DUST-SCREEN.



For ease of management without any dampers, Durability, Simplicity, and Economy, this Heater has no superior in this country. They are all guaranteed to give satisfaction. Estimates made free of charge.

Cooking Ranges,
Latrobe Heaters,
Slate Mantles,
Low Down Grates,
Portable Heaters,
Registers,
Ventilators, &c., &c.

Send for one of our Illustrated Pamphlets. [ap6-1y

SILVER'S WASH POWDER!

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

Makes Washing a Pastime and Monday a Festival.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT!

Address all orders to the Manufacturers

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,

mch20-1y No. 137 Nth. Third Street, Philad'a.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leon's Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY,

Has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

mh20-1y No. 137 Nth. Third Street, Philad'a.

---

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "OUR OWN MAKE"

Embracing every new and desirable size, style and shape of plain and trail Hoop Skirts,—2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾, and 4 yards round every length and size Waist; in every respect first quality, and especially adapted to meet the wants of first class and most fashionable trade.

"OUR OWN MAKE" of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable and really cheaper than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American market. They are Warranted in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively sold by retailers, and every lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is stamped "W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A." No others are genuine—A catalogue containing style, size, and retail prices, sent to any address. A uniform and liberal discount allowed to dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled. Wholesale and Retail, at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A.

☞ Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

WM. T. HOPKINS.

mch13-10m

A Comfort, Blessing and Relief at SEELEY'S "Hard Rubber Truss" Establishment, 1247 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. This Truss cures the most difficult Ruptures, frees the cord from all pressure, never rusts, (the fine steel spring being coated with rubber,) breaks, limbers or becomes filthy, used in bathing, fitted to form, no strapping, made any power required, cleanest, lightest, easiest and best. Sent by mail or express. Sold by all Druggists. Pamphlets free. mch13-3m

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S. S. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Manufacturing CONFECTIONERS,

and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C.,

No. 303 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Also manufacturers of all kinds of Molasses Candy and Cocoanut work. se18'66-1y

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BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

JOSEPH L. POULTON,

Strawberry Alley, near Third Street,

HARRISBURG,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened for their use his new and elegantly fitted up Billiard Room. It contains

FOUR NEW TABLES OF SHARP'S MANUFACTURE,

superior to any now in the city.

This Billiard Room challenges comparison with any room in the State, west of Philadelphia.

No more Bald Heads!

No more Gray Locks!

DR. LEON'S

ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the Hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal.—The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

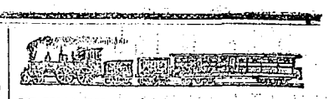
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

mch20-1y 137 Nth. Third St., Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY Received at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

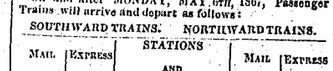
WESTWARD. MAIL,	PHILAD'A EXPRESS.	EMIGRANT TRAIN.	CINCINNAT'I EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD DAY EXPRESS.	PASSENGER.	WAY	PHILAD'A EXPRESS.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 04	.....	12 13	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	9 15	.....	.....
5 11	.....	12 23	.....	Mt. Union,	.....	9 06	.....	.....
5 20	.....	12 34	.....	Mapleton,	.....	8 57	.....	.....
5 29	.....	12 44	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	8 49	.....	.....
5 44	7 00	1 00	3 25	Huntingdon,	9 48	8 34	10 55	.....
6 03	.....	1 20	.....	Petersburg,	.....	8 16	.....	.....
6 13	.....	1 30	.....	Barree,	.....	8 03	.....	.....
6 20	.....	1 38	.....	Spruce Creek,	.....	8 01	.....	.....
6 34	.....	1 50	.....	Birmingham,	.....	7 47	.....	.....
6 48	7 47	2 10	4 06	Tyrone,	9 02	7 38	10 07	.....
6 54	.....	2 22	.....	Tipton,	.....	7 27	.....	.....
7 00	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	.....	7 22	.....	.....
7 06	.....	2 54	.....	Bell's Mills,	.....	7 16	.....	.....
7 25	8 15	3 05	4 35	Altoona,	8 30	7 00	9 35	.....
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 25 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 41 A. M.

The CINCINNATI EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 4 10 P. M. and arrives at Huntingdon at 5 23 P. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 40 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 P. M.

Apl. 28, 1867.



READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

APRIL 8, 1867.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, TAMAQUA, ASHLAND, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, EPHRATA, LITIZ, LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 8 10 and 9 35 A. M., and 2 10 and 9,00 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania R.R. arriving at New York 5,00 and 10 10 A. M., & 4,40, 5,20, 10 25 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 a m and 9 00 p. m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 A. M., and 2 10 and 4 10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4 10 p. m. train making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R.R., leave Harrisburg at 3 20 P M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, 5 & 8 P. M; Philadelphia at 8,15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Way Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7 30 a. m. returning from Reading at 6 30 P. M., stops at all stations: Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., and 2 45 P. M; Ashland 6 00 and 11,30 a m, and 1,05 P M; Tamaqua at 9 45 A. M., and 1 and 8 55 P M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7,00 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 7,30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5,00 P. M

Pottsville Accommodation Train: Leaves Pottstown at 6,20 a. m., returning leaves Philadelphia at 6,30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7 00 A M., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 00 P. M., Philadelphia, 8 a m and 3 15 P. M., the 8 a m train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8 A. M., Harrisburg, 9 35 a m, and Reading 1 20, 7 20 a. m., for Harrisburg, 11 22 a m for New York, and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS to and from all points at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, April 8, 1867. *General Superintendent.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, MAY 6TH, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL, P. M.	EXPRESS A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL A. M.	EXPRESS P. M.
LE 6 00	LE 7 45	Huntingdon,	AR 9 10	AR 4 45
6 17	8 09	McConnellstown,	8 49	4 24
6 25	8 17	Pleasant Grove,	8 41	4 16
6 39	8 33	Marklesburg,	8 33	4 00
6 54	8 49	Coffee Run,	8 18	3 46
7 02	8 57	Rough & Ready,	8 10	3 36
7 14	9 08	Cove,	7 59	3 24
7 18	9